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# Idaho's Tax Structure and Distribution

Prepared By:

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October 2002

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October 18, 2002

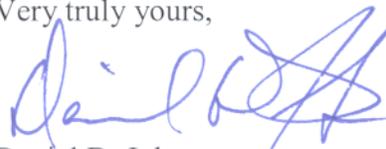
RE: Blue Ribbon Task Force/Revenue Subcommittee

Dear Subcommittee Member:

Enclosed is information requested by the subcommittee October 11. The information answers questions raised by the subcommittee as well as additional charts and graphs to be used as training materials and for reference. The information will give you a picture of the entire revenue structure including the local property tax.

If you have any questions concerning the information, feel free to give me a call.

Very truly yours,



Daniel D. John  
Tax Policy Administrator  
(208) 334-7537

DDJ:jd

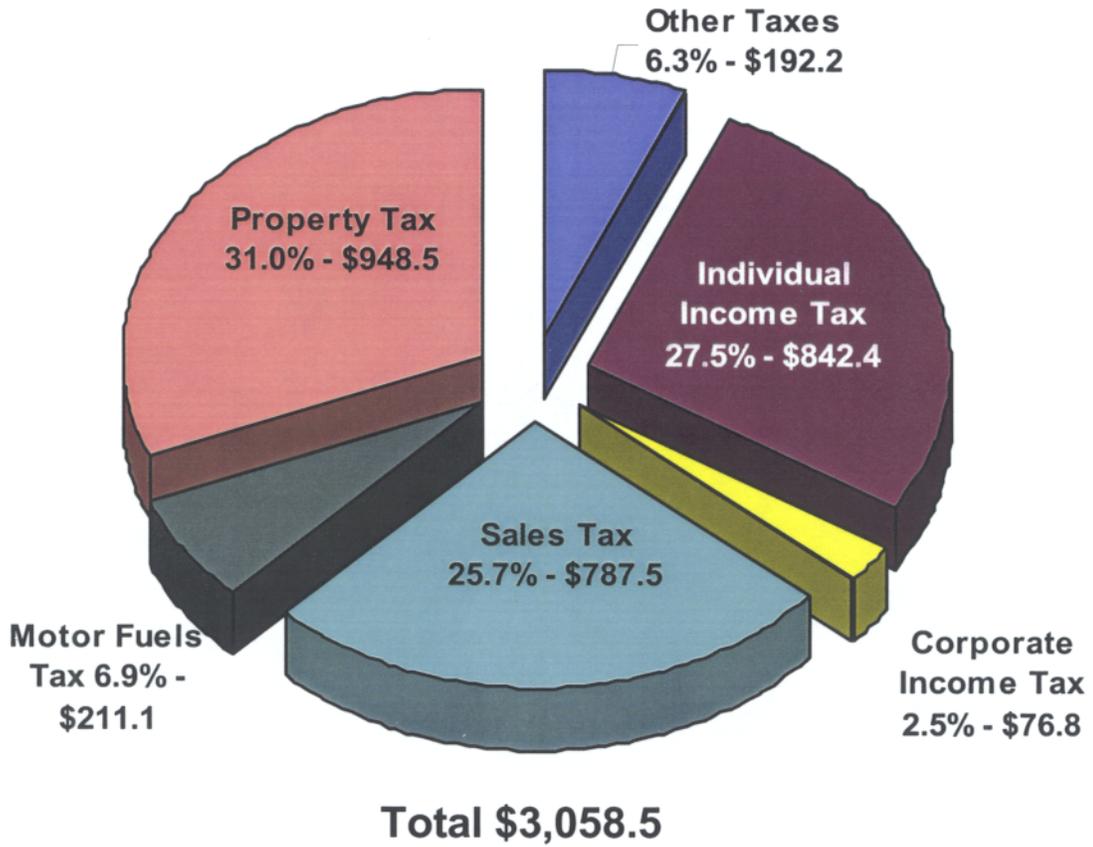
Enclosure

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# Blue Ribbon Task Force

## FY 2002 Major State & Local Tax Collections (\$ Millions)



Notes:

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# Fiscal Year 2002 Major State and Local Revenue Distribution Summary

(excludes endowment revenues, federal funds, and fees)

FY 2002 Revenue Collections	\$3,058,500,000
Less:	
Local property tax charges	\$( 948,500,000)
Less:	
State and Local motor fuel revenue	\$( 211,100,000)
Less:	
Assistance to local government-	
Revenue sharing (13.75% of sales tax)	\$( 108,500,000)
Sales tax to circuit breaker	\$( 12,000,000)
Liquor profits to locals (FY 2001)	\$( 12,000,000)
Cigarette and Tobacco tax to Juv. Probation	\$( 4,600,000)
Estate tax to counties	\$( 900,000)
Agricultural equipment exemption	\$( 4,900,000)
Less:	
Dedicated funds for schools-	
Cigarette, Liquor, Tobacco, RR car tax to public schools	\$( 6,000,000)
Lottery distribution to schools	\$( 9,100,000)
Liquor surcharge to community colleges	\$( 300,000)
Agricultural equipment exemption	\$( 5,200,000)
Less all other dedicated funds-	
Permanent building fund (from income, sales, cigarettes, beer, and lottery)	\$( 27,900,000)
Water pollution control fund (from sales tax)	\$( 4,800,000)
Other dedicated funds	<u>\$( 12,400,000)</u>
FY 2002 General Fund Revenues	\$1,690,300,000

Source: 2002 Idaho Fiscal Facts, Legislative Services Office, Budget and Policy  
Analysis, September 2002, page 2.



# Fiscal Year 2001 Major State and Local Revenue Distribution Summary

(excludes endowment revenues, federal funds, and fees)

FY 2001 Revenue Collections	\$3,302,000,000
Less:	
Local property tax charges	\$( 914,300,000)
Less:	
State and Local motor fuel revenue	\$( 206,500,000)
Less:	
Assistance to local government-	
Revenue sharing (13.75% of sales tax)	\$( 106,000,000)
Sales tax to circuit breaker	\$( 11,700,000)
Liquor profits to locals (FY 2001)	\$( 10,600,000)
Cigarette and Tobacco tax to Juv. Probation	\$( 4,600,000)
Estate tax to counties	\$( 4,100,000)
Less:	
Dedicated funds for schools-	
Cigarette, Liquor, Tobacco, RR car tax to public schools	\$( 5,900,000)
Lottery distribution to schools	\$( 8,400,000)
Liquor surcharge to community colleges	\$( 300,000)
Less all other dedicated funds-	
Permanent building fund (from income, sales, cigarettes, beer, and lottery)	\$( 27,600,000)
Water pollution control fund (from sales tax)	\$( 4,800,000)
Other dedicated funds	<u>\$( 12,600,000)</u>
FY 2001 General Fund Revenues	\$1,984,600,000

Source: 2001 Idaho Fiscal Facts, Legislative Services Office, Budget and Policy  
Analysis, September 2001, page 16.

## Causes of Decline in General Fund Revenues FY 2002 versus FY 2001

General fund revenues in FY 2001	\$1,984,640,000
General fund revenues in FY 2002	<u>\$1,690,340,000</u>
Decline	\$ 294,300,000
 <b><u>CAUSES:</u></b>	
Lower withholding from wages	\$ (76,800,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax Cut/Economy</li> </ul>	
Higher individual income tax refunds	\$ (21,800,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grocery credit increase</li> <li>• Lower Federal Taxable Income (President Bush)</li> </ul>	
Lower payments submitted with tax returns	\$ (89,520,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Capital Gain income (overvalued stock market last fall) (September 11 scare)</li> </ul>	
Return to normal level of Estate tax	\$ (28,200,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement of two large estates in FY 2001</li> </ul>	
Payments of personal property taxes for farmers/ranchers	\$ (10,100,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State replacing monies previously paid by farmers and ranchers.</li> </ul>	
Decline in corporate income tax	\$ (65,231,600)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing business cycles</li> <li>• Increased cost pressures</li> </ul>	
Increase in Sales Tax proceeds to State	\$ 9,825,500
Lower investment earnings by Treasurer	\$ (10,970,000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced interest rates</li> </ul>	
All other items – net	\$ ( 1,503,900)



STATE TAX COMMISSION  
SALES TAX STATISTICS AND SCENARIOS

Historical Data-

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GROSS COLLECTIONS</u>
FY 1997	\$624.6 million
FY 1998	\$655.2 million
FY 1999	\$704.7 million
FY 2000	\$750.1 million
FY 2001	\$778.9 million
FY 2002	\$791.6 million
FY 2003 estimated	\$810.0 million

Question 1: What is the estimated annual net fiscal impact to the state of a 1 percent increase in the sales tax rate?

Answer: Rate would be 6% instead of 5%.  
New FY 2003 gross receipts of \$162.0 million.  
New FY 2003 net receipts of \$139.7 million.\*

Question 2: What is the estimated annual net impact to the state of various declines in the sales tax rate and possible expansions to the base structure?

Answer: Decline in rate of ½ %      Rate would be 4.5% instead of 5%.  
Gross loss estimated at \$81.0 million  
Net loss estimated at \$70.0 million\*

Possible base expansions: Selected services only.

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Annual estimates of what state would receive in first year of implementation</u>	
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net*</u>
Construction	\$40.5 million	\$34.9 million
Communications	\$22.5 million	\$19.4 million
Professional services	\$73.3 million	\$63.3 million
Personal services	\$ 4.5 million	\$ 3.9 million
Social services	\$22.5 million	\$19.4 million

Answer: Decline in rate of 1%

Rate would be 4% instead of 5%.  
Gross loss estimated at \$162.0 million  
Net loss estimated at \$139.7 million\*

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Annual estimates of what state would receive in first year of implementation</u>	
	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net*</u>
Construction taxed	\$36 million	\$31.0 million
Communications	\$20 million	\$17.3 million
Professional services	\$65.2 million	\$56.2 million
Personal services	\$ 4.0 million	\$ 3.4 million
Social services	\$20.0 million	\$17.3 million

Other base alternatives considered:

- In all cases, retain the production exemption for equipment, supplies and irrigation. Estimated annual impact of \$105.4 million (first year).
- Tax utility charges (electric, water and natural gas). Estimated annual impact of \$48.2 million (first year).
- Tax prescriptions and durable medical equipment. Estimated annual impact of \$12.5 million (first year).
- Tax purchases by hospitals. Estimated annual impact of \$12 million (first year).
- Tax purchases by state and local governments. Estimated annual impact of \$18.8 million (first year).
- Tax transportation services. Estimated annual impact of \$7 million (first year).
- Tax repair services. Estimated annual impact of \$14.5 million (first year).
- Tax business services. Estimated annual impact of \$14 million (first year).
- Tax health and medical services. Estimated annual impact of \$114 million (first year)
- Tax educational services. Estimated annual impact of \$7 million (first year).
- Those uses, goods or services that do not flow to the General Fund (e.g. motor fuels @ \$49.3 million).

**\* Note: This assumes that the current distribution formula is used.**

Principal data source: Fiscal Year 2003, Tax Expenditure Budget.



**Report to: Revenue Subcommittee  
Blue Ribbon Task Force**

**From: The Idaho State Tax Commission**

### **Project Summary:**

The Streamlined Sales Tax Project and the "implementing states" in the project are developing, testing and implementing a sales and use tax system that radically simplifies sales and use taxes.

- **Sourcing and Other Simplification Issues**
- **Tax Rate, Registration, Returns, and Other Remittances**
- **Tax Base and Exemption Processing**
- **Technology, Audit, Privacy and Paying for the System**

#### We believe the project stands for:

1. Creating a sales tax for the global economy rather than a 1930's local economy.
2. Reducing compliance burdens for retailers.
3. Encouraging remote sellers to join the sales tax collection system.
4. Preventing preemption of state sovereignty by Congress.

#### We embrace the concept:

1. We support tax simplification for taxpayers and government.
2. We recognize that the Challenges of the "New Economy" are global, not local.
3. We support multistate cooperation to achieve simplicity through uniformity.
4. We acknowledge sovereign rights of states to set tax policy.
5. We observe that Idaho's sales and use tax is relatively simple with a single state rate below the national average.
6. We believe Idaho may realize less immediate benefit from early participation than other states.

#### Idaho's current status:

1. Actively monitor the pilot project.
2. Actively review and comment on model legislation arising from the project.
3. Offer technical expertise directly or through the Multistate Tax Commission or the Federation of Tax Administrators.
4. That the Idaho State Tax Commission commit the following staff to share responsibility: Steve Miller (Revenue Operations), Ted Spangler (Legal), Dan John (Tax Policy) and Jake Hoffman (IT Policy).

#### Major Cash Infusion:

Will require an act of Congress signed by the President requiring remote sellers to participate (expanded nexus provision). Voluntary participation will not likely produce a large amount of revenue.



## The Streamlined Sales Tax Project EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Streamlined Sales Tax Project (SSTP) is an effort created by state governments, with input from local governments and the private sector, to **simplify and modernize** sales and use tax administration. The project has been endorsed by the National Governor's Association and the National Conference of State Legislatures. The SSTP intends to incorporate uniform definitions within tax bases, use simplified audit and administrative procedures, and deploy state-of-the-art technologies to substantially **reduce the burdens** of tax collection. The SSTP is focused on improving sales and use tax administration systems for both "Main Street" and remote sellers for all types of commerce.

Over 40 states are involved in the project. Most are voting participants in the project because their legislatures have enacted enabling laws or their governors have issued executive orders or a similar authorization. **Thirty four** of these states, including the District of Columbia, have passed model legislation that authorizes multi-state discussions and collaboration to create an interstate compact or agreement that will ultimately apply uniform definitions to taxable transactions as well as apply simpler methods of administration among the member states. This group of states has adopted by-laws and has formally organized itself in a body known as the "**Implementing States.**" Idaho is an active "observer" state at this time, having sought neither "participant" status nor model legislation, but has participated regularly especially in tax base definition work groups.

The project has addressed most of its issues through a steering committee and four work groups: Tax Base and Exemption Administration; Tax Rates, Registration, Returns and Remittances; Technology, Audit, Privacy and Vendor Compensation; and Sourcing and Other Simplifications. Work groups have invited businesses to participate in their meetings, review their work products, and provide feedback. The Steering Committee has actively engaged national retailers and retail organizations, state organizations, and other interested businesses in discussion and project strategy.

The key features of the SSTP include:

- **Uniform Definitions** within tax bases. Legislatures still choose what is taxable and exempt but will use common definitions.
- Simplified **exemption administration** for use- and entity-based exemptions. Sellers are relieved of the "good faith" requirements that exist in current law and will not be liable for uncollected tax. Purchasers will be responsible for incorrect exemptions claimed.
- **Rate simplification.** States will be responsible for the administration of all state and local taxes to the local governments. State and local governments will use common tax bases and will accept responsibility for notice of rate and boundary changes. States will be encouraged to simplify their own state and local tax rates.

## FY1999 Idaho's Tax/Fiscal System - Summary

(Federal/State/Local Taxes, Intergovernmental Revenue and Fees)

<b>1</b>	Local Property Taxes = (1998 Levy Year - Budgeted)	<b>\$807.0 M</b>  (includes \$346.6M for public schools)
<b>2</b>	State Fund Expenditures = (\$1,610.6M General Funds, \$494.4M Dedicated, \$1,018.0M Federal and \$204.6M Other Non-property Tax)	<b>\$3,327.6 M</b>  (includes \$867.4M state and \$96.8M federal for public schools)
<b>3</b>	Net State/Federal Intergovernmental = Revenue To Local Governments (Non-School)	<b>\$247.9 M</b>
<b>4</b>	Local Fees Estimate = (From adjusted US Bureau of Census FY97 State And Local Gov't. Finances)	<b>\$864.6 M</b>
<b>5</b>	Local Other Fund Estimate (Interest Earnings/Property Sales)	<b>\$81.0 M</b>
<b>TOTAL =</b>		<b>\$5,328.1 M</b>

Total does not include all the estimated FY1999 Insurance Trust Revenue such as employee retirement and other insurance trust revenue. Some federal grants, enterprise funds, interest earnings, fund balances and other fees/charges (included above) may be under-counted based on US Bureau of Census, FY97 State And Local Gov't Finances Report, Table 45 (Idaho).

### Public School Funding Only

65.9%	State (School Income Fund/Gen. Fund/Inc. Tax Lottery/Cig. & Tobacco Tax for Subs. Abuse <u>\$802.5M</u> , Prop. Tax Replc. <u>\$54.6M</u> and Lottery Funds \$10.3M)	\$867.4 M
26.8%	Local Property Tax (Budget Amount Above = \$346.6M)	\$352.2
7.3%	Federal (NFF <u>\$2.3M</u> and, Dept. Ed./Impact Aid/ Voc. Ed <u>\$94.6M</u> )	<u>\$96.8</u>
100.0%	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,316.4 M</b>
	Other Local (Lunch Sales, Admissions, Trusts Activities, Other Charges)	\$88.4
	* Other sources and transfers in of \$84.9M and \$33.4M respectively.	<u>N/A</u> <b>\$1,404.8 M</b>

\* Other sources are primarily accounting of bond sales that are paid through long-term property tax levies. Also includes debt services to account for refinancing and paying off bonds. Transfers in and out are simply to show transfers of funds such as federal and state funds (most are transfers from plant facility funds for bus depreciation).

Source: Financial Summaries. Idaho Dept. of Educ. (July 1, '98 - June 30, '99)

Prepared by:

**Randy Nelson**

Associated Taxpayers of Idaho - PO Box 1665, Boise, ID 83701  
Phone 344-5581 - Fax 344-5582 - Email: randy\_nelson@qwest.net



**1 Local Property Taxes = \$807.0M** (1999 Levy Year was \$860.1M)  
 (1998 Levy Year - FY1999)

**FROM**

Owner Occupied Residential	\$241.5 M	29.9%
Non-Own. Occp. Residential	197.9	24.5%
Commercial/Industrial	251.8	31.2%
(includes residential >4-plex)		
Agriculture	52.5	6.5%
Timber	13.6	1.7%
Mining	2.2	0.3%
Operating (Utilities)	47.5	5.9%
	\$807.0 M	100.0%

Real Property	\$651.9 M	80.8%
Personal Property	107.6	13.3%
Operating (Utilities)	47.5	5.9%
	\$807.0 M	100.0%

**TO**

Counties	\$188.8 M	23.4%
Cities	169.0	20.9%
Roads/Hwy	44.8	5.6%
Com. College	9.3	1.2%
Other	48.5	6.0%
Schools	346.6	42.9%
	\$807.0 M	100.0%

SY1999 (07-01-98/06-30-99)	
Gen. M&O	197.5 M
Suppl. M&O	53.2
Plant Facility	25.2
Bonds	60.9
Emer./Tort/Other	9.8

Sources:

- 1) Associated Taxpayers of Idaho (1998 Levy Report)
- 2) State Tax Commission (1998 Property Tax Reports)

**2 State Fund Expenditures = \$3,327.6M** (Includes \$867.4M State and \$96.8M Federal Intergovernmental Revenue for Public Schools)

**FROM**

a. General Funds	\$1,610.6 M
b. Dedicated Funds	494.4
c. Federal Funds	1,018.0
d. Other Funds	204.6
(non-property tax)	\$3,327.6 M

**TO** (Largest three appropriations each)

- a. (Public Sch. 49.4%, H&W 15.6%, Col./Univ. 12.0%)
- b. (ITD 32.1%, Public Sch. 13.1%, Dept. F&G 4.8%)
- c. (H&W 51.7%, Dept. Labor 14.8%, ITD 13.8%)
- d. (Col./Univ. 28.6%, H&W 27.8%, Health Dists. 11.7%)

**FUND DETAIL**

**2a General Funds:**

Individual Income Tax	51.8%
Corporate Income Tax	5.9%
State Sales/Use Tax	36.2%
Product Sales	1.0%
(Cig., Beer, Wine, Liquor)	
Misc. Taxes	5.1%
(Kilowatt Hour, Mine License, Treasurer interest, Dept. of Insurance, Unclaimed property, others)	
	100.0%



**2b Dedicated Funds:**

- 1) Fuels tax, vehicle registration fees
- 2) school income fund from liquor surtax, state lands rental, endowment lands income, others
- 3) traffic violation fines
- 4) education related fees col./Univ.
- 5) Fish and game fees
- 6) parks and rec. fees
- 7) capital budget from income tax filing fees, cigarette tax, beer tax, sales tax, lottery share state buildings, G.F. revenue transfer (when available)
- 8) self governing agency fees and licenses

**2c Federal Fund Revenues Collected From Idaho:**

Individual Income Tax	44.1%
Corporate Income Tax	10.7%
Social Insurance	37.6%
Estate and Gift	1.0%
Customs Duties	1.0%
Excise Taxes	5.6%
(Alcohol, Tobacco, Hwy Trust, Telephone transportation fuels, other)	
	100.0%

(Total FY1999 estimated Federal Taxes Collected from Idaho = \$6,189.0M and the per capita tax burden was \$4,756)

**1998 Federal Expenditures per capita to Idaho were \$4,738 and the state distribution was as follows:**

* Grants to State/Local Govt.	17.7%	(includes awards to non-governmental recipients)
Federal Payroll	10.9%	
Direct payments to Individuals		
For Retirement Disability	35.8%	
Federal Procurement	17.1%	
Other (includes earned income tax credit, state unemployment trust funds, education loan program, public safety officer benefits programs and other programs)	18.5%	
	100.0%	

[Total FY1998 estimated Federal Expenditures to Idaho (after Tax Foundation adjustments) = \$5,823M]

NOTE: The adjusted federal expenditures per dollar of taxes for Idaho in 1998 = \$1.19 in 1999 = \$1.19 and in 2000 = \$1.30

\* Idaho's state gov't. share of federal \$'s includes:

- 1) Dept. of law enforcement
- 2) vocational education
- 3) Dept. of H&W
- 4) Division of Environmental Quality
- 5) Dept. of Fish & Game
- 6) Idaho Transportation Department
- 7) Military Division
- 8) Dept. of Commerce
- 9) State Dept. of Education
- 10) Vocational Rehabilitation
- 11) Dept. of Labor

**2d Other Funds:**

- 1) Educational Col./Univ. Student Fees
- 2) H&W Regulatory Licenses, Fees, Fines
- 3) Health District Fines, Permits, Registration
- 4) Dept. Admin. Licenses And Fees
- 5) State Controller License Permits And Fees

Sources for 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d above:

- 1) State of Idaho FY2001 Executive Budget. Appendix on Agency Expenditures by Fund. FY1999 Actual. P. 251-259.
- 2) Tax Foundation Facts and Figures on Government Finance - 34th Edition. Table C17, P. 99. Table C25, P. 110.
- 3) Tax Foundation. Federal Tax Burdens and Expenditures by State. Report #88, July 1999. Report #98, June 2000. Report #105, July 2001.

## State Expenditures by Fund (Actuals)

YEAR	GENERAL FUNDS	DEDICATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	STATE FUNDS TOTAL
1987	\$622.4 M	\$221.0 M	\$435.4 M	\$77.8 M	\$1,356.6 M
1988	\$658.7	\$230.2	\$458.0	\$83.5	\$1,430.4
1989	\$698.4	\$254.8	\$508.7	\$95.4	\$1,557.3
1990	\$785.1	\$315.0	\$539.3	\$99.2	\$1,738.6
1991	\$913.2	\$368.9	\$603.0	\$94.4	\$1,979.5
1992	\$997.9	\$374.1	\$663.6	\$100.8	\$2,136.4
1993	\$1,025.6	\$365.9	\$746.8	\$128.8	\$2,267.1
1994	\$1,108.0	\$357.5	\$733.5	\$150.0	\$2,349.0
1995	\$1,268.1	\$456.5	\$793.4	\$191.2	\$2,709.2
1996	\$1,337.6	\$483.3	\$822.7	\$185.5	\$2,829.1
1997	\$1,391.7	\$474.0	\$873.8	\$184.2	\$2,923.7
1998	\$1,446.6	\$492.0	\$885.3	\$212.8	\$3,036.7
1999	\$1,610.6	\$494.4	\$1,018.0	\$204.6	\$3,327.6
Average Annual % Change	8.3%	7.4%	7.4%	8.9%	7.8%
<b>1987-99</b>	<b>158.8%</b>	<b>123.7%</b>	<b>133.8%</b>	<b>163.0%</b>	<b>145.3%</b>

### Largest 1999 Expenditures by Fund (\$6.5 million or more)

Expenditure Type	General Funds	Dedicated Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	1999 STATE SUB TOTAL
Dept. of Rev & Tax	\$24.5 M				\$24.5 M
Dept. of Correction	78.2	\$9.9 M			88.1
Dept. of Law Enforcement	16.0	17.8	\$7.0 M		40.8
Public School Support	796.4	64.8			861.2
Vocational Education	36.3		6.6		42.9
Colleges & Universities	193.1	11.5		\$58.5 M	263.1
Ag. Research & Extension	21.1				21.1
Department of Health and Welfare	250.9	8.7	526.0	56.8	842.4
Dept. of Lands	12.1	13.4			25.5
Dept. of Water Resources	10.9				10.9
Judicial Branch	21.3				21.3
Dept. of Juvenile Corrections	29.3				29.3
Liquor Dispensary		8.8			8.8
State Insurance Fund		13.5			13.5
Dept. of Agriculture		13.7			13.7
Div. of Environmental Quality		16.2	12.0		28.2
Dept. of Fish & Game		23.9	21.4		45.3
Dept. of Parks & Rec.	7.9	15.4			23.3
Industrial Commission		9.9			9.9
Idaho Transportation Dept.		158.6	140.8		299.4
Capital Budget		23.7			23.7
Military Division			13.0		13.0
Dept. of Commerce			8.9		8.9
State Dept. of Educ.			86.2		86.2
Vocational Rehabilitation			10.5		10.5
Dept. of Labor			150.8		150.8
Dept. of Administration		8.4		9.8	18.2
Comm. College Support	13.6			10.8	24.7
Public Health Districts	8.3			24.0	32.3
State Controller				11.0	11.0
Cat. Health Care Program	10.1				10.1
Legislative Branch	8.0				8.0
Self-Governing Agencies		22.0			22.0
Counties Exempt Roads					-
Cities					-
County Hwys & Roads					-
Fire Districts					-
Library Districts					-
Ambulance					-
Subtotal	\$1,538.0 M	\$440.2 M	\$983.2 M	\$170.9 M	\$3,132.6 M
Percent of Total Fund Type	95%	89%	97%	84%	94%

\* The "other funds" and "state funds" columns have been reduced for public school M&O, community college, and public health district support that are property tax funded. The property tax figures are Associated Taxpayers of Idaho calculations.

Source: State of Idaho FY 2001 Executive Budget. Appendix on Agency Expenditures by Fund (and previous years reports). Idaho Legislative Fiscal Report, FY 1990. General Account Expenditures.

August 2000

**Net State/Federal Intergovernmental Revenue To Local Governments = \$247.9M**

State/Federal Intergovernmental Revenue	\$1,212.1 M
State Portion for Public Schools	(867.4)
Federal Portion for Public Schools	(96.8)
<b>Net State/Federal To Local (Non-School) Governments</b>	<b>\$247.9 M</b>

**FROM**

State Sales Tax Revenue Sharing (7% for cities/counties)	\$53.3 M
State Sales Tax Inventory Replacement (6 3/4% for non-schools)	42.0
State Liquor Tax (60% cities/40% counties)	10.3
Taylor Grazing Funds for Counties with Grazing Lands	0.2
Mineral Production Royalties (10% For County Roads)	0.3
National Forest Funds (70% for roads)	5.3
State Highway User Fees to Hwy. Dist., Counties, Cities	111.8
State Sales Tax Circuit Breaker Program (Property Tax Relief)	11.5
Federal Lands Pmt. In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to Counties	8.3
State Fish & Game Fees in Lieu of Taxes (FILT) to Counties	0.3
Cigarette/Tobacco Tax for Juvenile Corrections (+ \$0.10/pack, + 5%)	4.6
	<b>\$247.9 M</b>

Source:

Associated Taxpayers of Idaho. Idaho's Tax System - 1999 (Federal/State/Local Taxes and Fees), State and Federal Revenue Sharing to Local Governments by Fund Type. August 2000.



**Local Budget/Fees Charges Estimate = \$864.6M**

**4a Background Information**

**COUNTIES**

15 sample counties were surveyed in 1996 and including information from their 1995 audited financial statements the total fees were \$92.0M which was 30.3% of their total \$304.0M revenues. Property taxes were 42.6% of the total, intergovernmental transfers 20.9% and interest/other 6.2%.

<b>GENERAL FUND FEES</b>		<b>SPECIAL REVENUE/ ENTERPRISE FUNDS</b>	
Licenses and Permits	\$5.3 M	Airport	\$0.4
Fines and Forfeitures	1.4	Charities	0.7
Charges for Services	13.6	Court/Justice	12.9
Miscellaneous	<u>1.8</u>	Emergency Commun.	2.7
Subtotal	\$22.1 M 24.1%	EMS	4.0
		Fair	4.3
		Hospital	13.8
		Recreation	0.3
		Transp./Roads	1.7
		Utilities	24.4
		Weed/Pest	0.6
		Other	<u>4.1</u>
		Subtotal	\$69.9 M 75.9%
		TOTAL	\$92.0 M 100.0%

**CITIES**

17 sample cities were surveyed in 1996 and including information from the 1995 audited financial statements the total fees were \$206.6M which was 52.8% of their total \$391.2M revenues. Property Taxes were 28.5% of the total, intergovernmental transfers 15.3% and interest/other 3.4%.

<b>GENERAL FUND FEES</b>		<b>SPECIAL REVENUE/ ENTERPRISE FUNDS</b>	
Franchise Fees	\$5.9 M	Airport	\$13.1
Licenses and Permits	8.6	Cemetery	0.4
Fines and Forfeitures	4.3	Emergency Commun.	0.3
Charges for Services	17.1	EMS	1.3
Miscellaneous	<u>\$4.8</u> M	Library	0.2
Subtotal	\$40.7 19.7%	Recreation	6.1
		Transportation/Streets	3.9
		Utilities	135.8
		Other	<u>4.8</u>
		Subtotal	\$165.9 M 80.3%
		TOTAL	\$206.6 M 100.0%

Source:

Associated Taxpayers of Idaho 1996 Survey and 1995 Audited Financial Reports research conducted through Boise State University Public Affairs Department.



**Local Budget Fees/Charges/Other Estimate Based on 4a Above:**

Total Local Funding from 1999 L-2 forms	\$2,900.6 M
Public School Property Tax Levy FY1999	(352.2)
FY99 Intergovernmental State/Fed. Rev. To Public Schools	(964.2)
School Fees FY99	(88.4) *
SUBTOTAL	\$1,495.8 M
48% (30.3% for 15 counties and 52.8% for 17 cities) of subtotal for other local government fee estimate	(718.3) *
Intergovernmental State/Fed. Revenue to Non-School Local Gov't.	(247.9)
\$807.0-352.2 = 454.8M non-school prop. Taxes	(454.8)
5% (6.2% for 15 counties and 3.4% for 17 cities) of subtotal for other local gov't. revenue such as interest and property sales.	(74.8)
	\$0.0 M

\* FY99 Fees Est. = **\$806.7M** (88.4 + 718.3)

**4b FY1997 US Census State and Local Government Finances Summary (Table 45 - Idaho):**

**\* LOCAL CURRENT CHARGES**

Institutions of Higher Educ.	\$19.9 M	
School Lunch Sales (Gross)	19.2	
Hospitals	243.5	
Highways (local veh. regis. fees?)	2.5	
Airports	15.2	
Parking Facilities	1.9	
Water Transportation and Terminals	0.6	
Natural Resources	12.9	
Parks and Recreation	16.7	
Housing and Community Dev.	3.7	
Sewerage	76.5	
Solid Waste Mgmt.	70.4	
Other Charges (dev. impact fees? Other)	\$87.6 M	\$570.6 M

**MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL REVENUE**

Interest Earnings	72.3	
* Special Assessment	\$9.0 M	\$9.0 M
Sale of Property	1.3	
Other General Revenue (Local Schl Fees)	\$76.3 M	\$76.3 M

**LOCAL UTILITY REVENUE**

Water Supply	71.1	
Electric Power	58.0	
Transit	\$1.0 M	\$130.1 M

**TOTAL = \$786.0 M**

\* Items used for "How Idaho Compares" ranking with other states for fees/special assessments





# IDAHO RANKED TO 50 OTHER STATES AND WASHINGTON D.C.

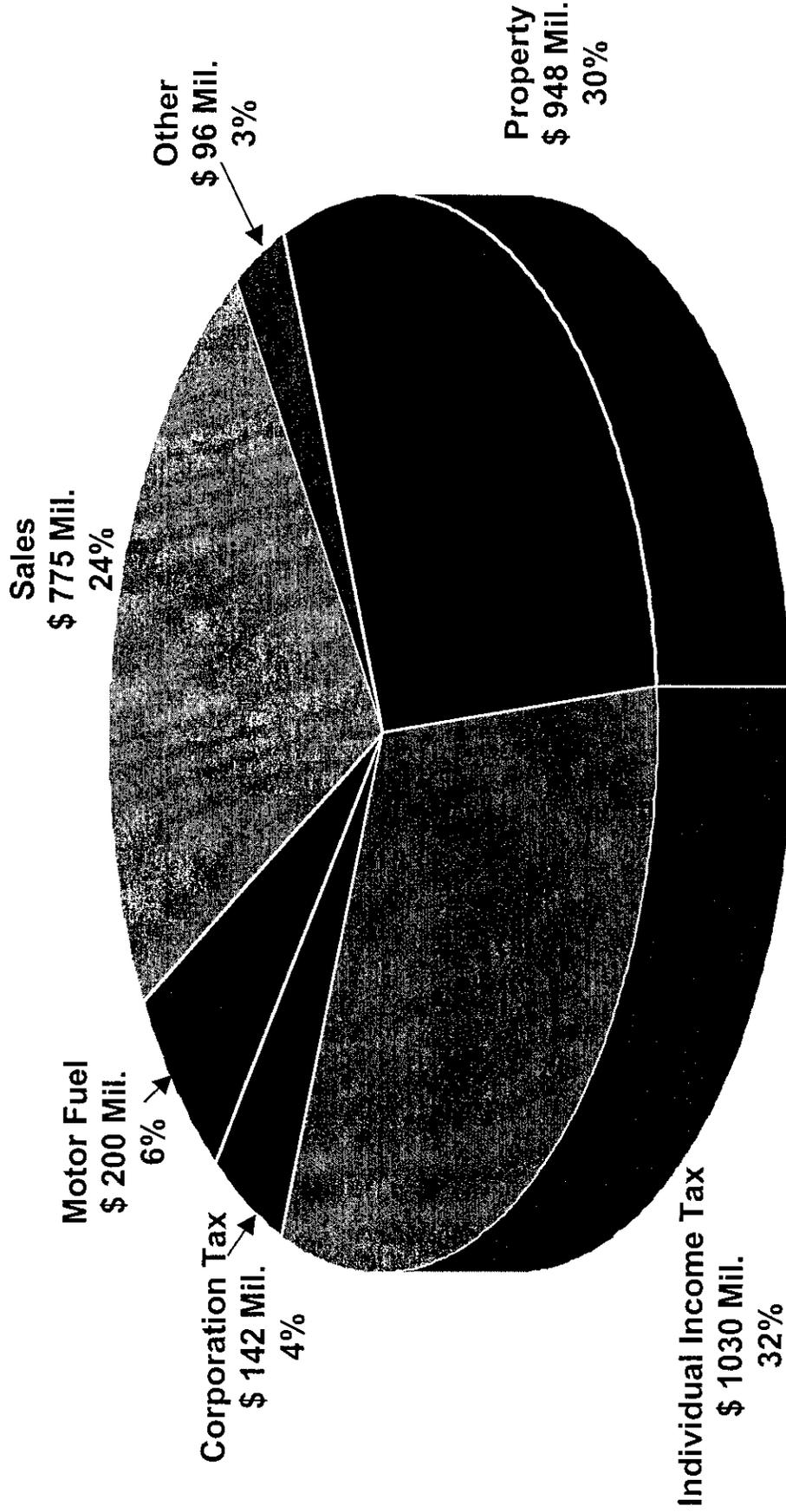
(Ranking of 1 = highest tax level, 51 = lowest level)

Type of Tax	Number of States with Tax	Per \$1,000 Income Basis for Ranking										Per Capita Basis for Ranking				
		FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99			
Property	51	37	35	34	31	30	29	38	37	35	36	36	36			
Sales	47	22	25	25	29	30	28	34	36	36	38	40	39			
Individual Income	44	15	16	15	15	16	16	24	27	27	27	28	26			
Corporate Income	47	21	15	10	13	23	31	24	18	15	21	25	36			
Excise Taxes (All)	51	38	36	36	26	29	31	44	45	43	36	39	40			
(Motor Vehicle Gas/License Only)	51	6	9	9	9	3	3	9	16	13	4	3	2			
Overall State and Local Taxes	51	25	23	24	20	22	17	38	40	40	41	41	41			
Fees and Special Assessments	51	16	14	16	15	8	8	30	25	26	28	20	18			
Per Capita Personal Income Ranking		40	42	41	45	46	46									
State Population Ranking		41	41	40	40	40	40									

Source: State Tax Commission and Associated Taxpayers of Idaho  
 (from annual State and Local Government Finance report, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census)  
 (Personal income data from Bureau of Economic Analysis)

# Idaho Fiscal Year 2001 Revenue

## State and Local Tax Revenue

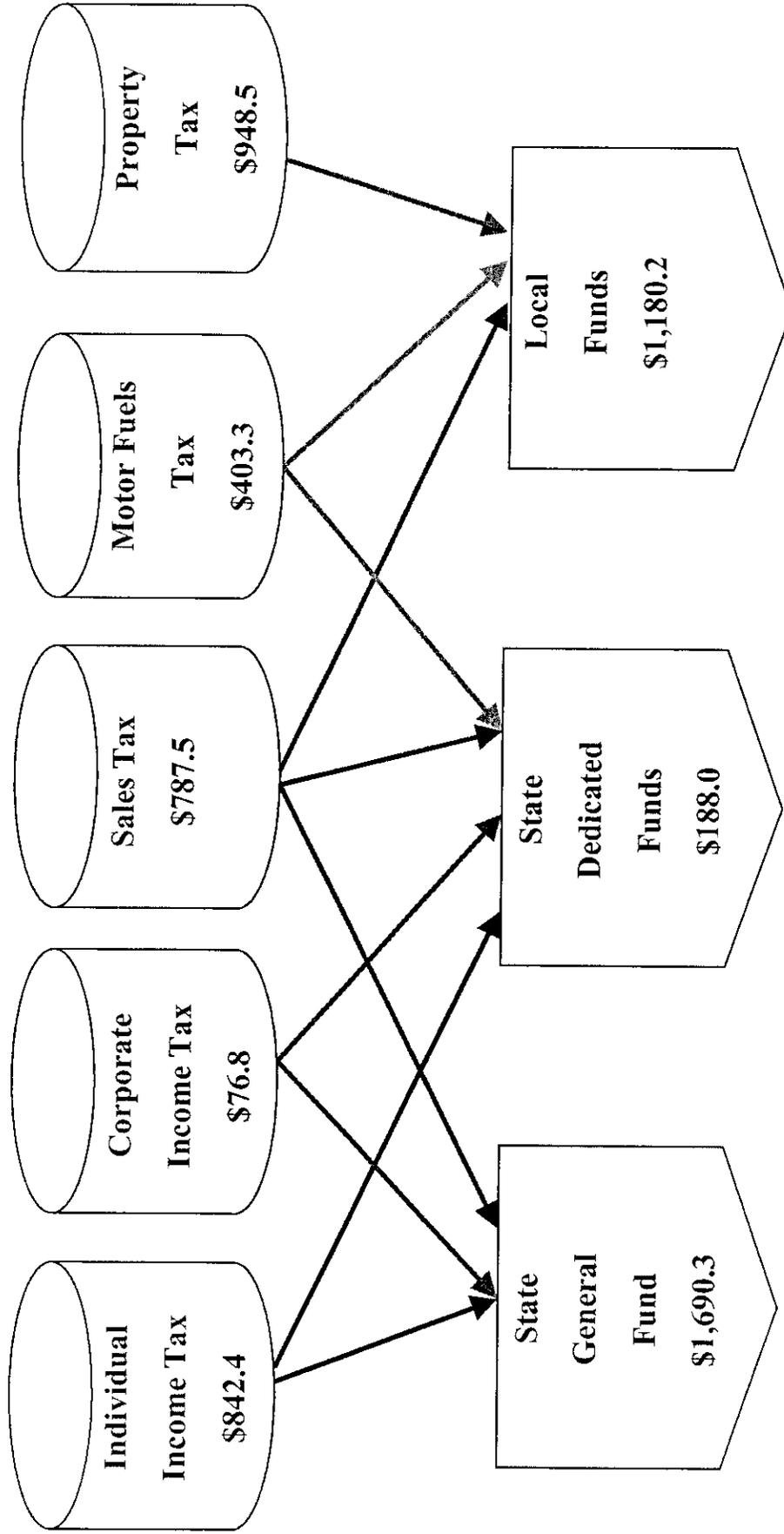


**Where the Money Came From**

Millions of Dollars  
Property Tax is Calendar 2001  
Sales Tax include revenue sharing; Income Tax includes Permanent Building Fund.

# Collections and Distributions

## Fiscal Year 2002 (millions of dollars)

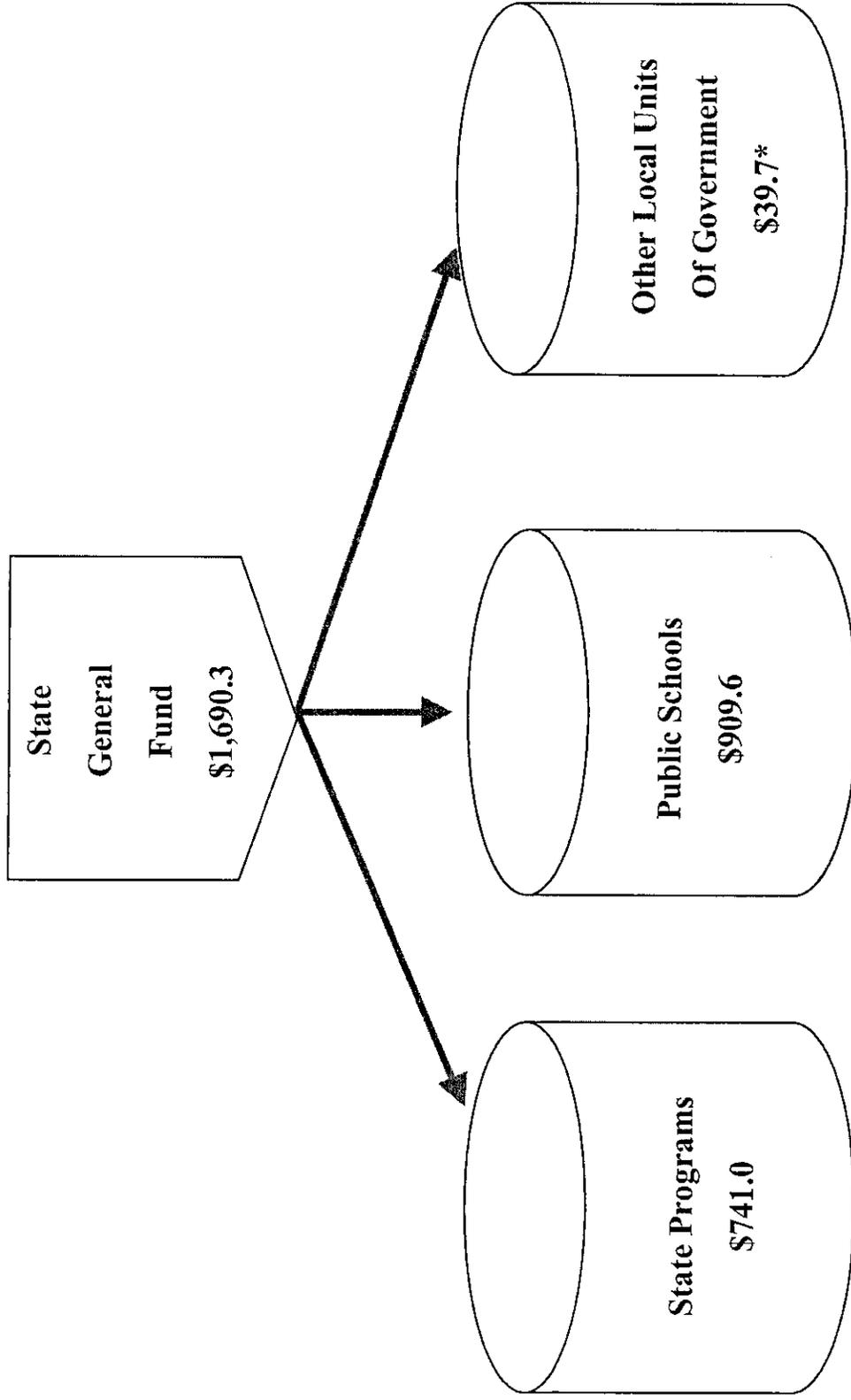


Total Collections = \$3,058.5 million

Stated values are in millions of dollars

# Collections and Distributions

## Fiscal Year 2002 (millions of dollars)



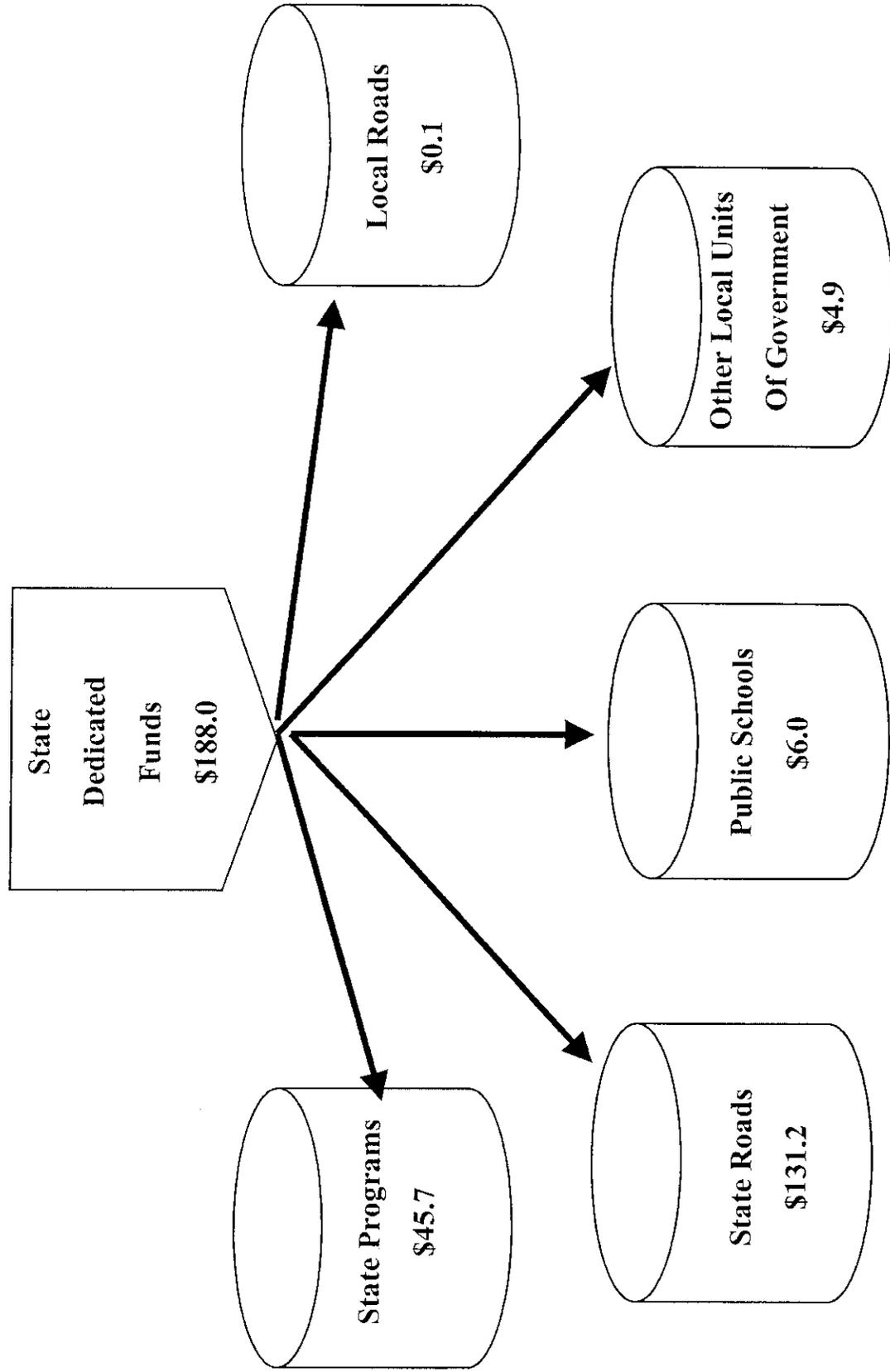
\*Fy 2002 General Fund Total Appropriations to local units include:

Catastrophic Health Care, Community Colleges, and Public Health Districts

Stated values are in millions of dollars

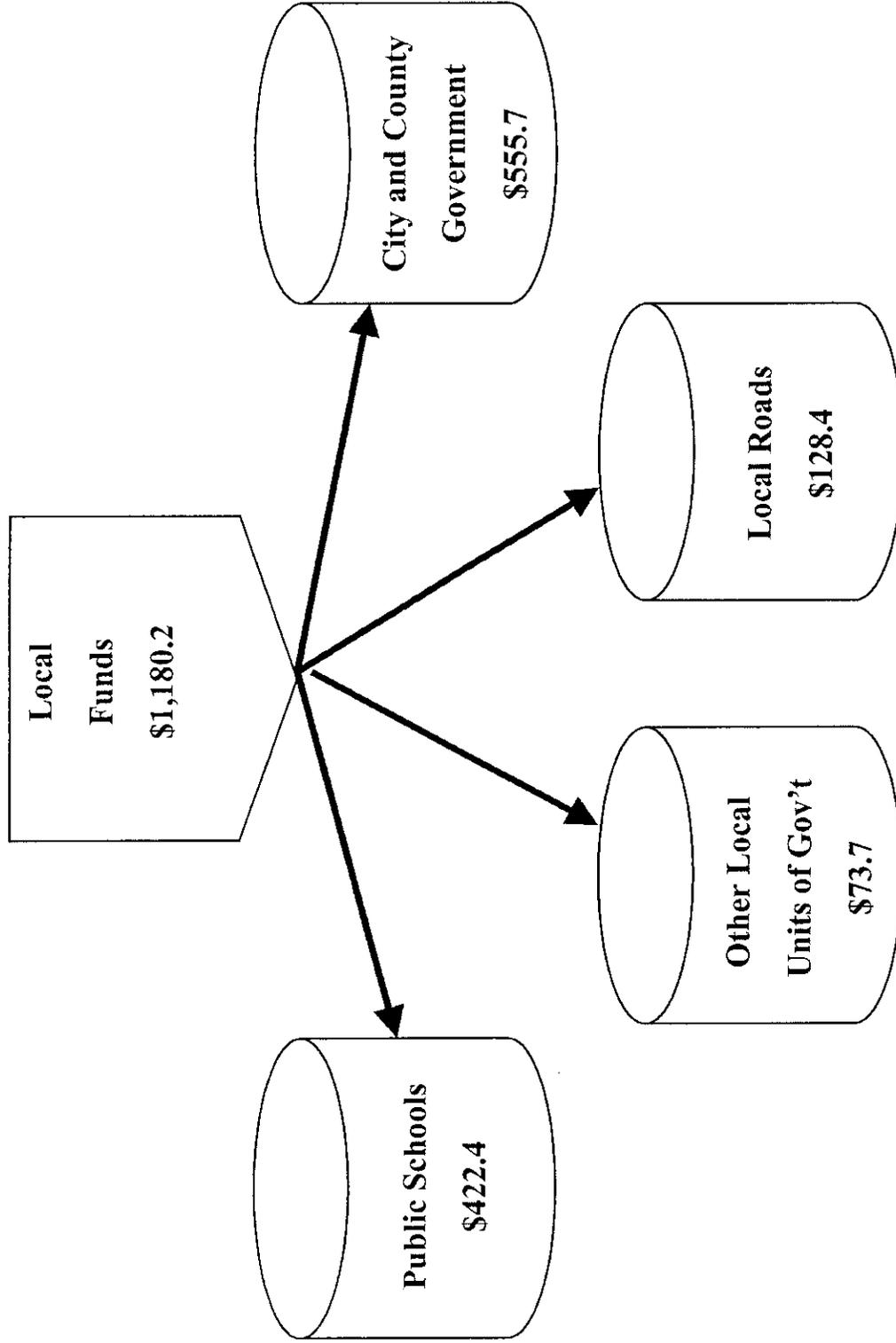
# Collections and Distributions

## Fiscal Year 2002 (millions of dollars)



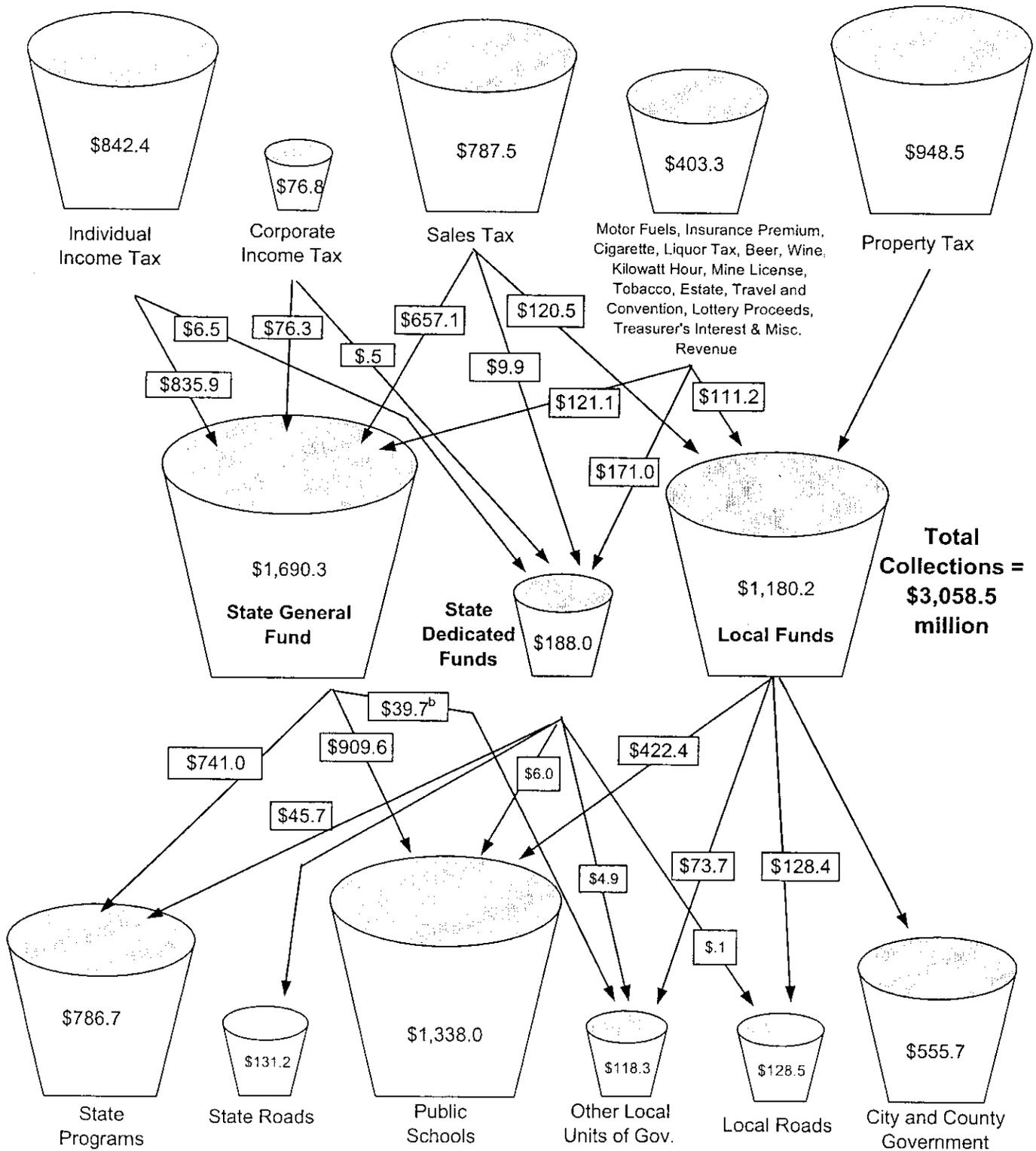
# Collections and Distributions

## Fiscal Year 2002 (millions of dollars)



Stated values are in millions of dollars

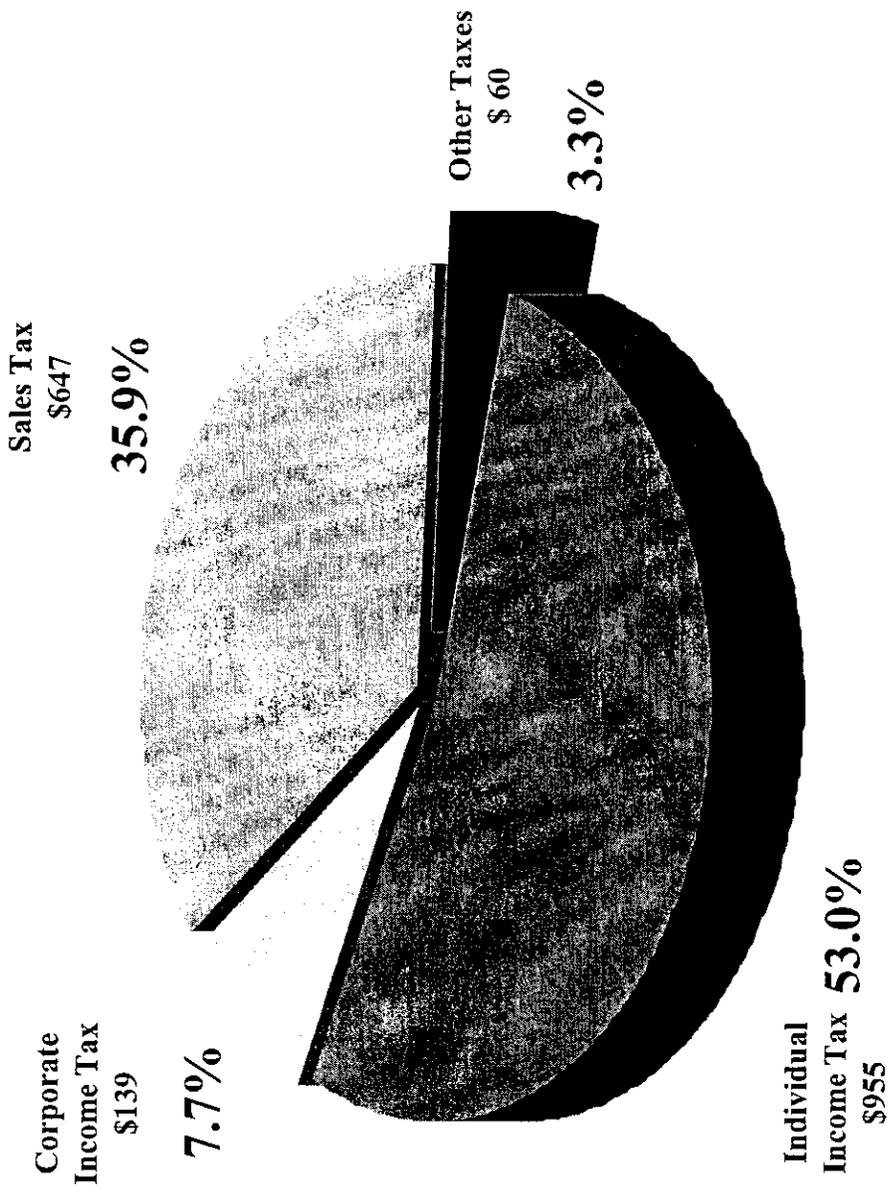
**State of Idaho**  
**Major State and Local Tax**  
**Collections and Distributions <sup>a</sup>**  
**Fiscal Year 2002 (millions of dollars)**



<sup>a</sup> Excludes: Endowment earnings, federal funds, and fees. Includes \$18.2 million lottery proceeds.

<sup>b</sup> FY 2002 General Fund Total Appropriations to local units include: Catastrophic Health Care, Community Colleges, and Public Health Districts.

# Idaho Fiscal Year 2001 General Account State Tax Revenue

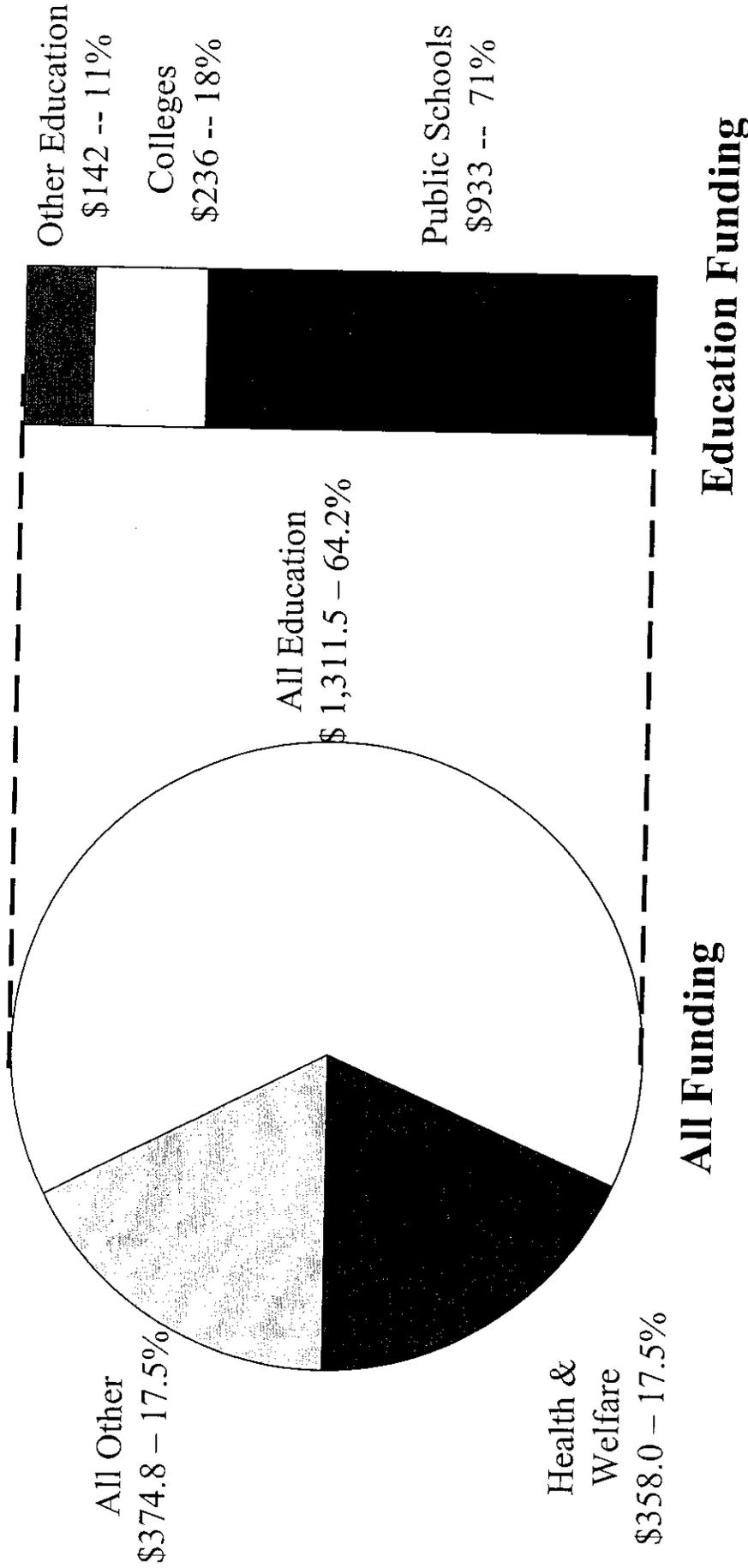


Millions of Dollars  
Represents funds that  
go to the general fund  
refunds have been deducted.

**Where the money came from.**

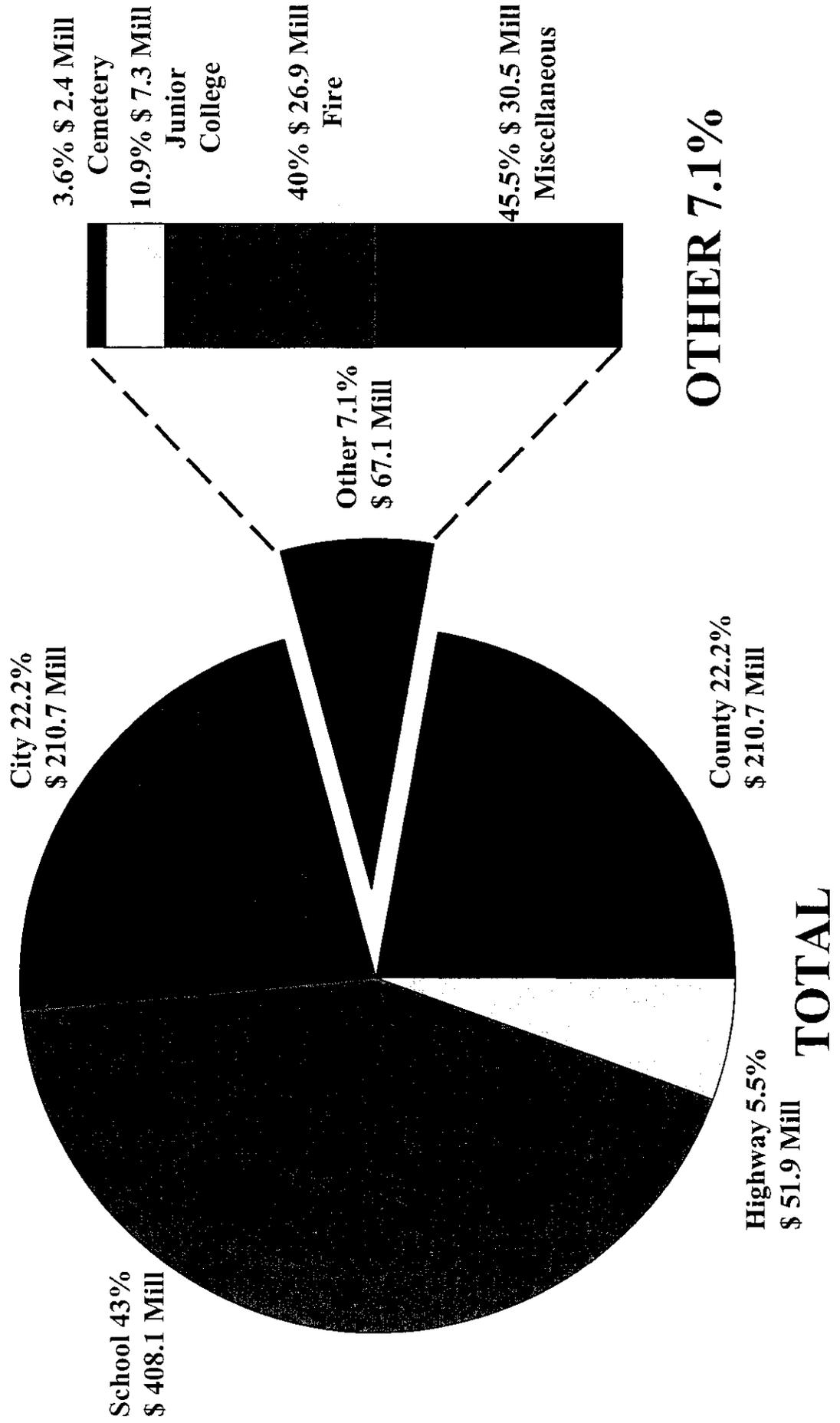
# Idaho Fiscal Year 2001

## General Account Appropriations



Millions of Dollars

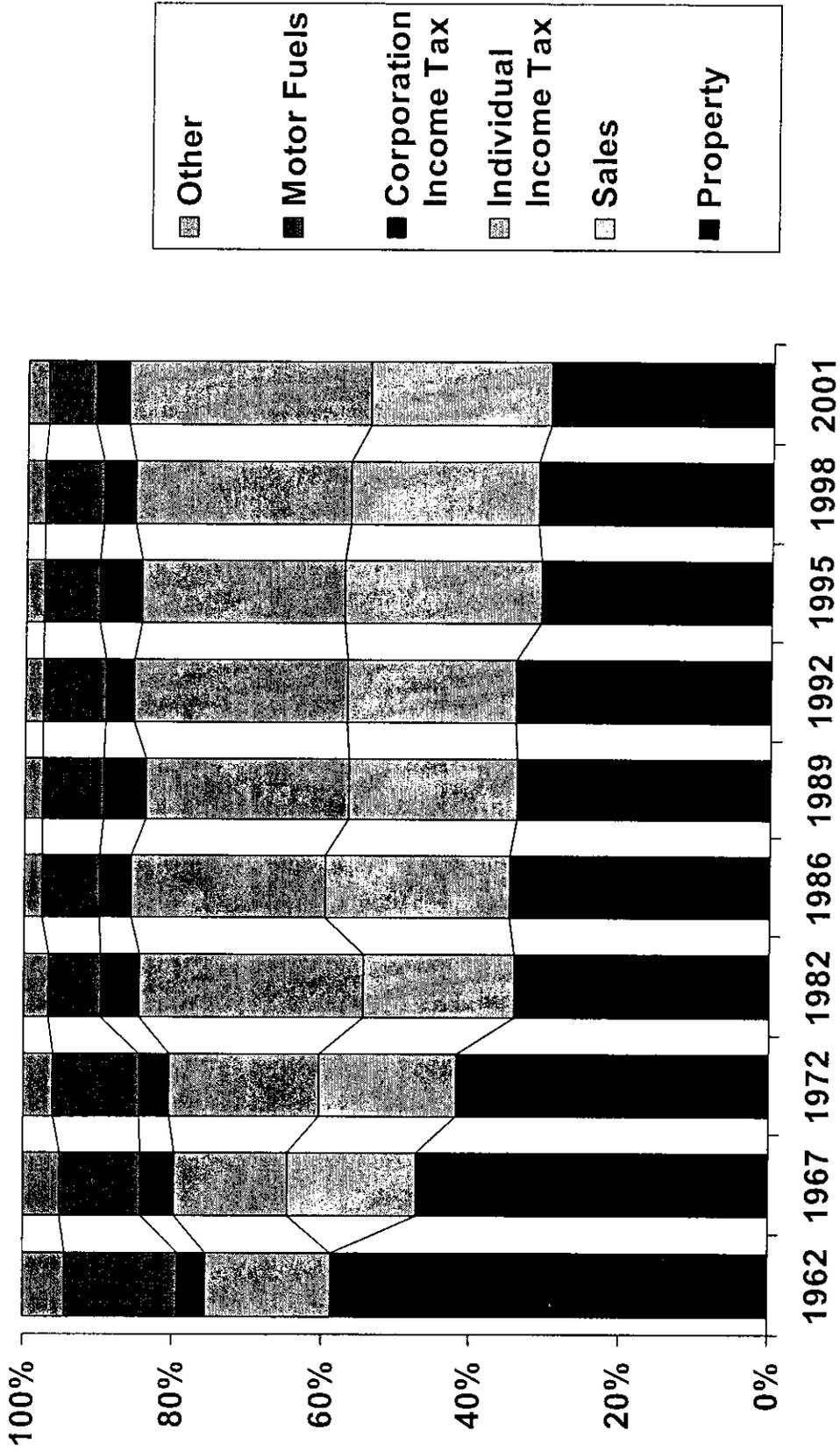
# 2001 Property Tax Use



**TOTAL**

# TAXES COLLECTED IN IDAHO

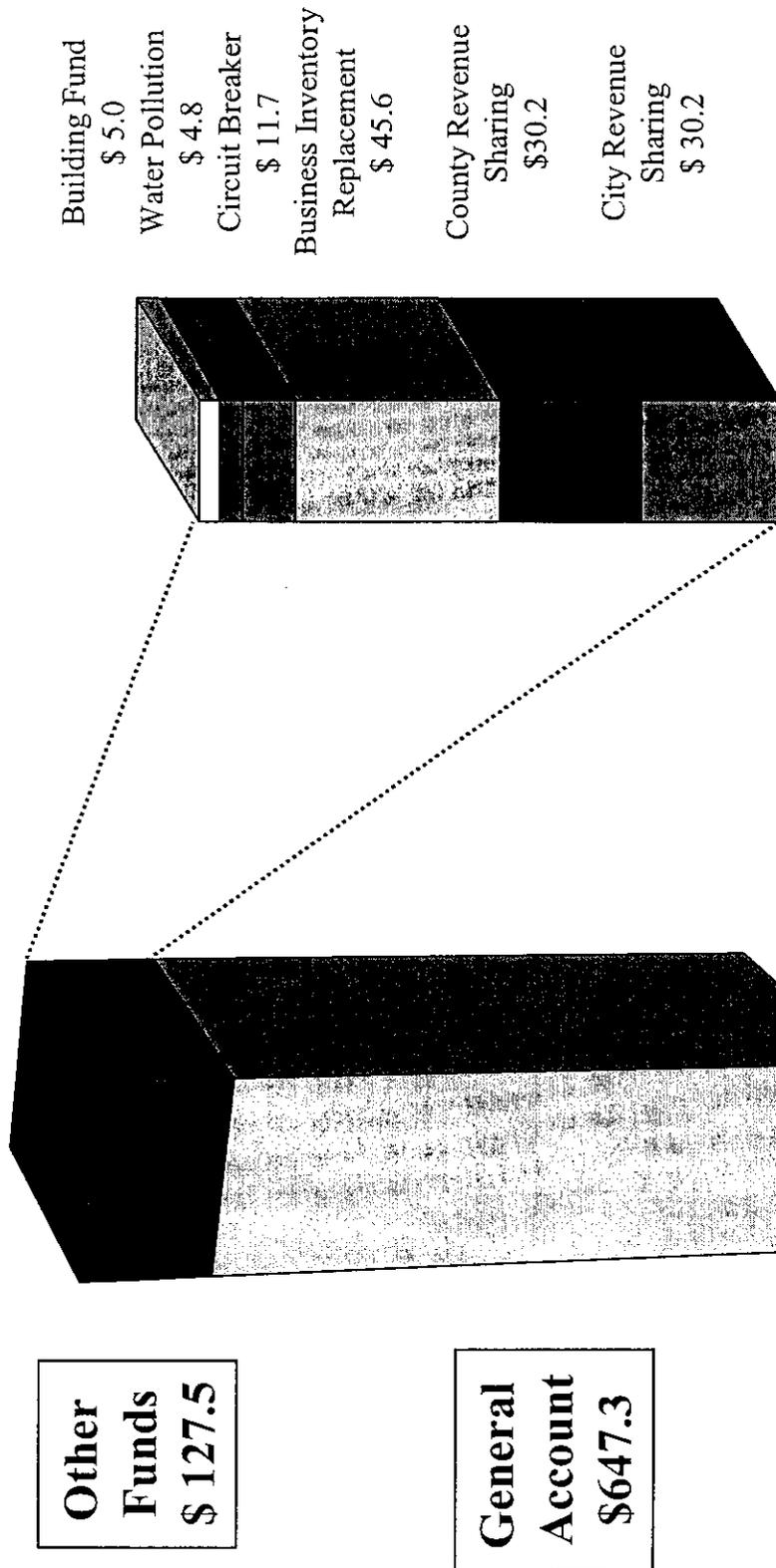
## PROPORTION OF STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUE



PROPERTY TAX IS CALENDAR YEAR; OTHERS ARE FISCAL YEAR

# Where the Sales Tax Goes

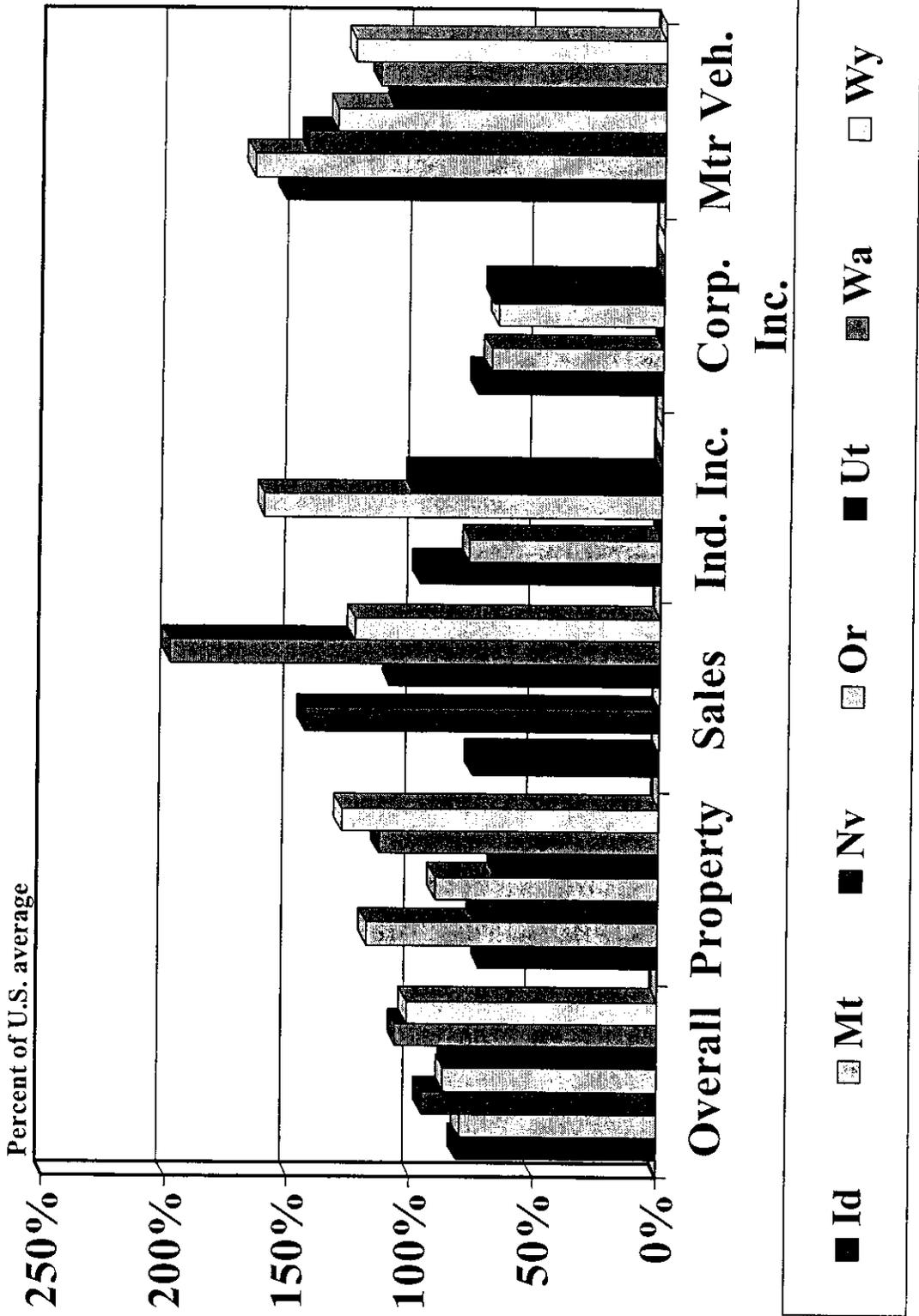
## \$ Million in Fiscal Year 2001



Building Fund increased to \$5 million in 2001.

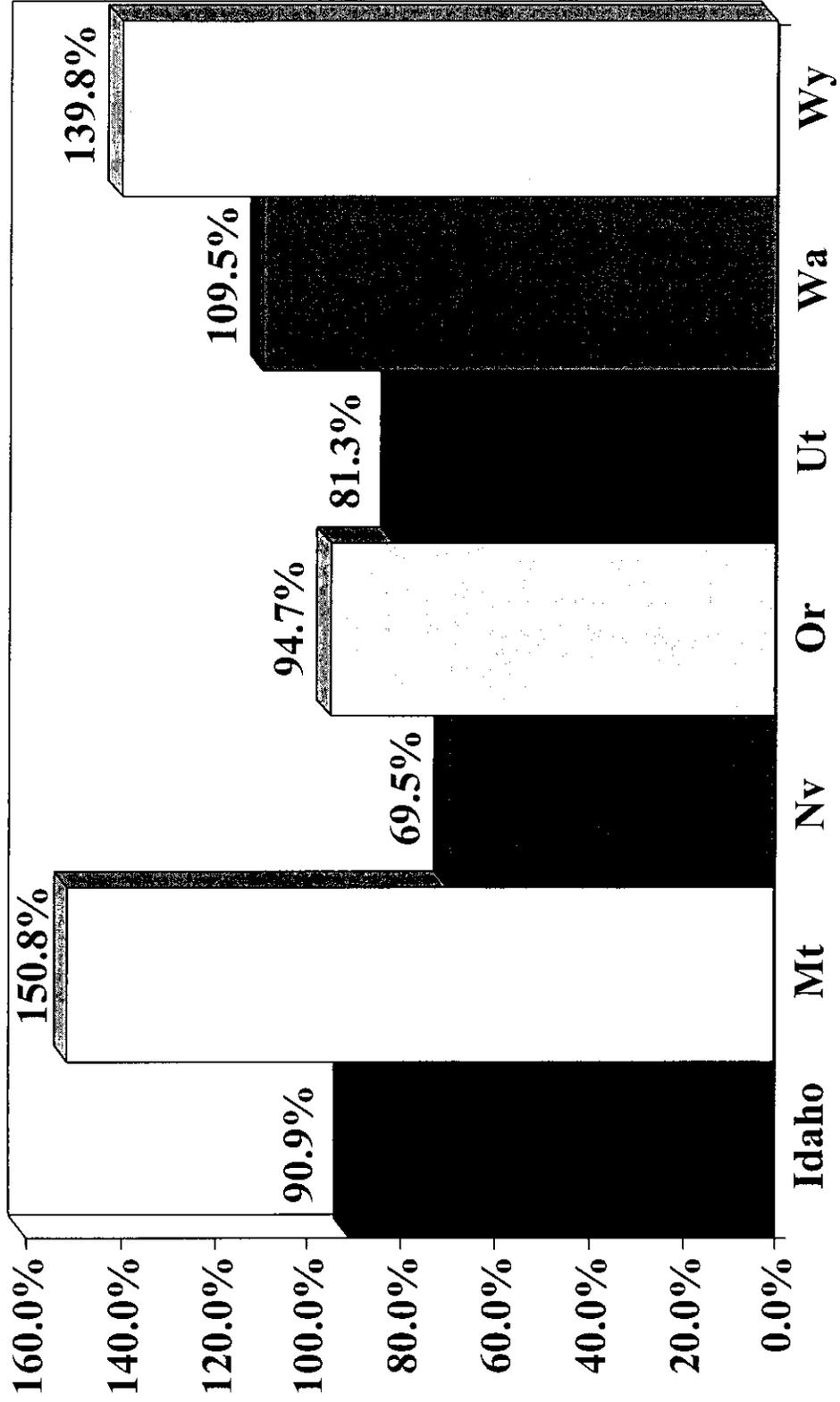
# Fiscal Year 1998 Tax Burden

## Idaho vs. Neighbor States



Based on per capita taxes. States compared to U.S. average.

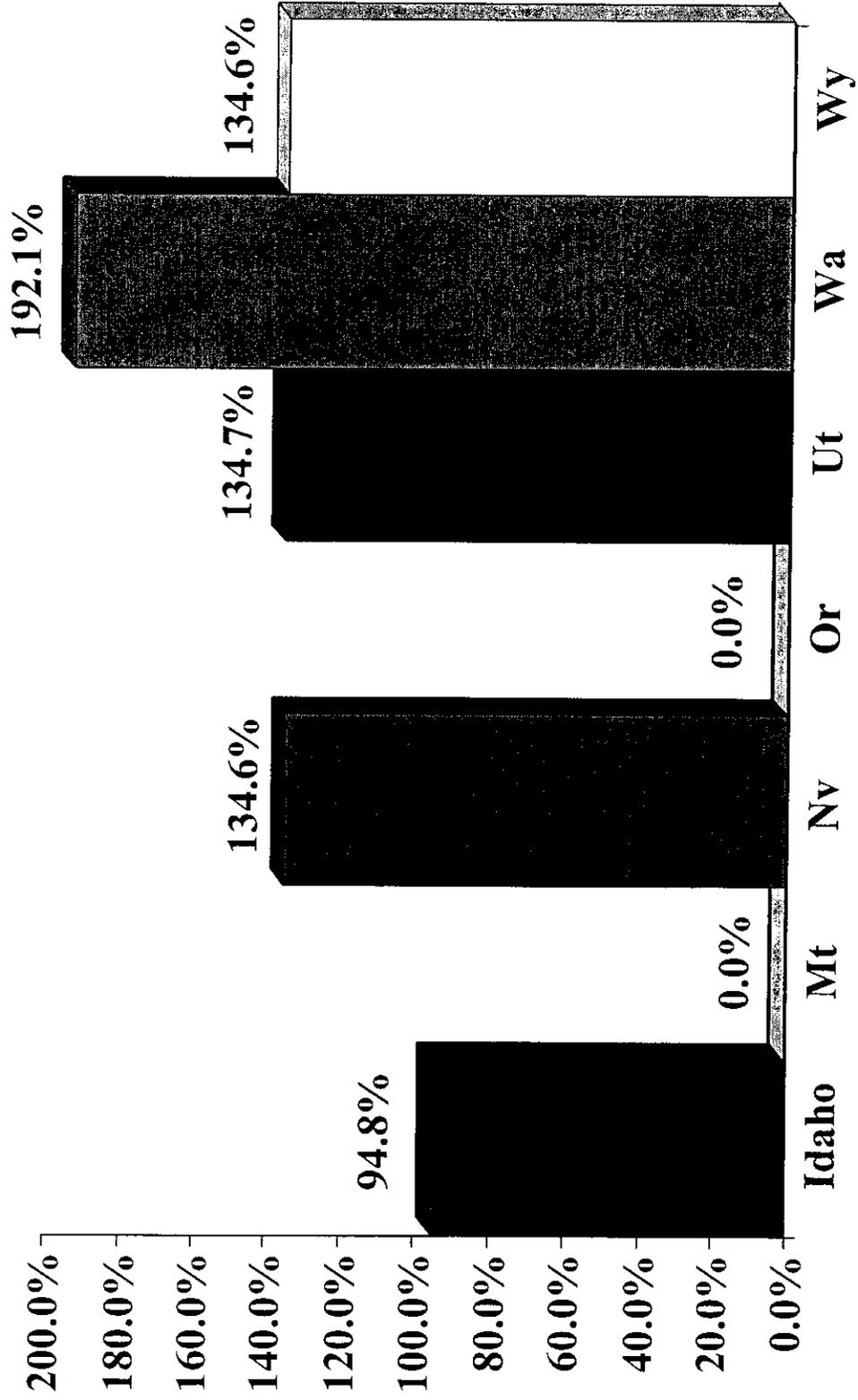
# FY 1998 Property Tax Burden Idaho vs. Neighbor States



Based on taxes per \$ of income.

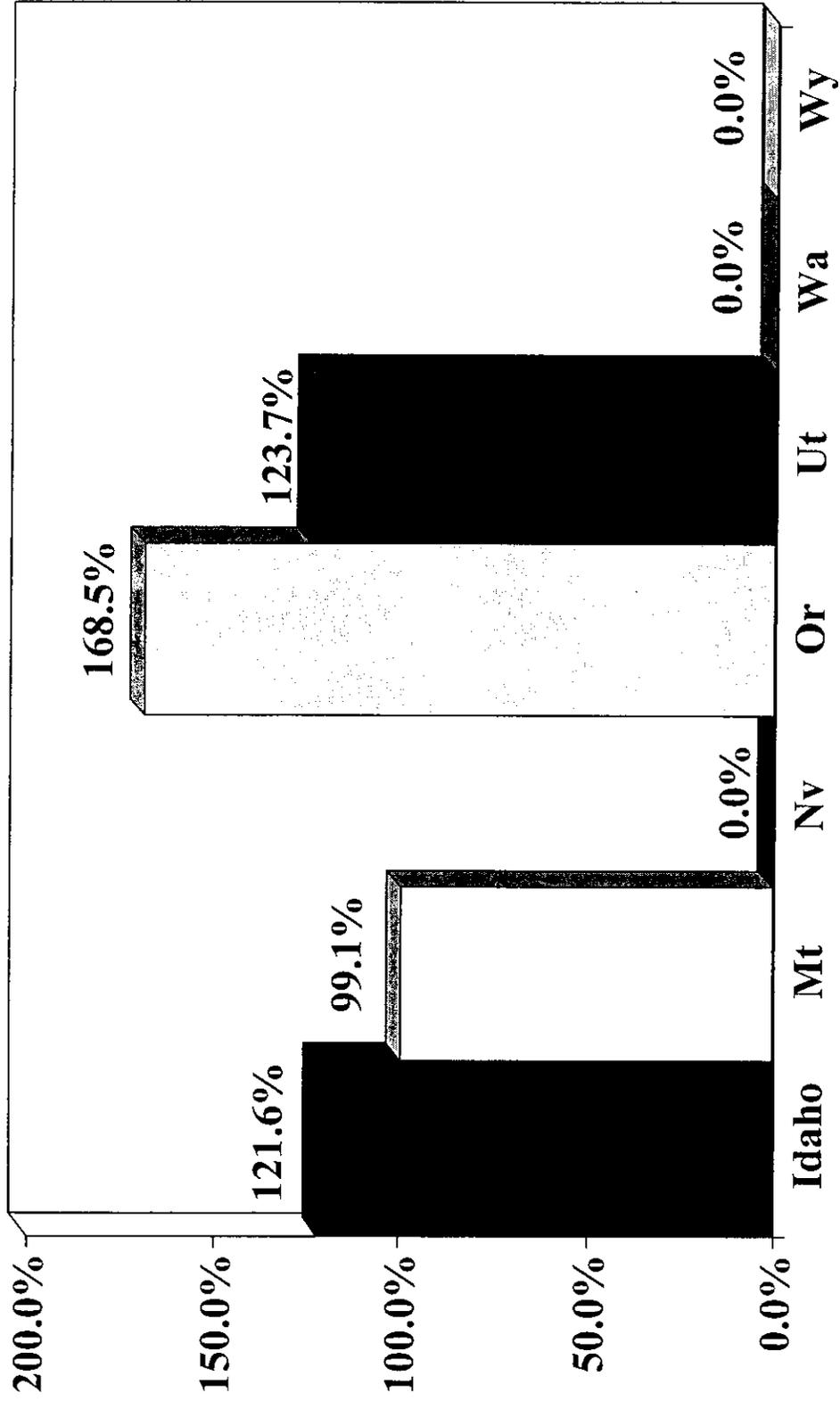
# FY 1998 Sales Tax Burden

## Idaho vs. Neighbor States



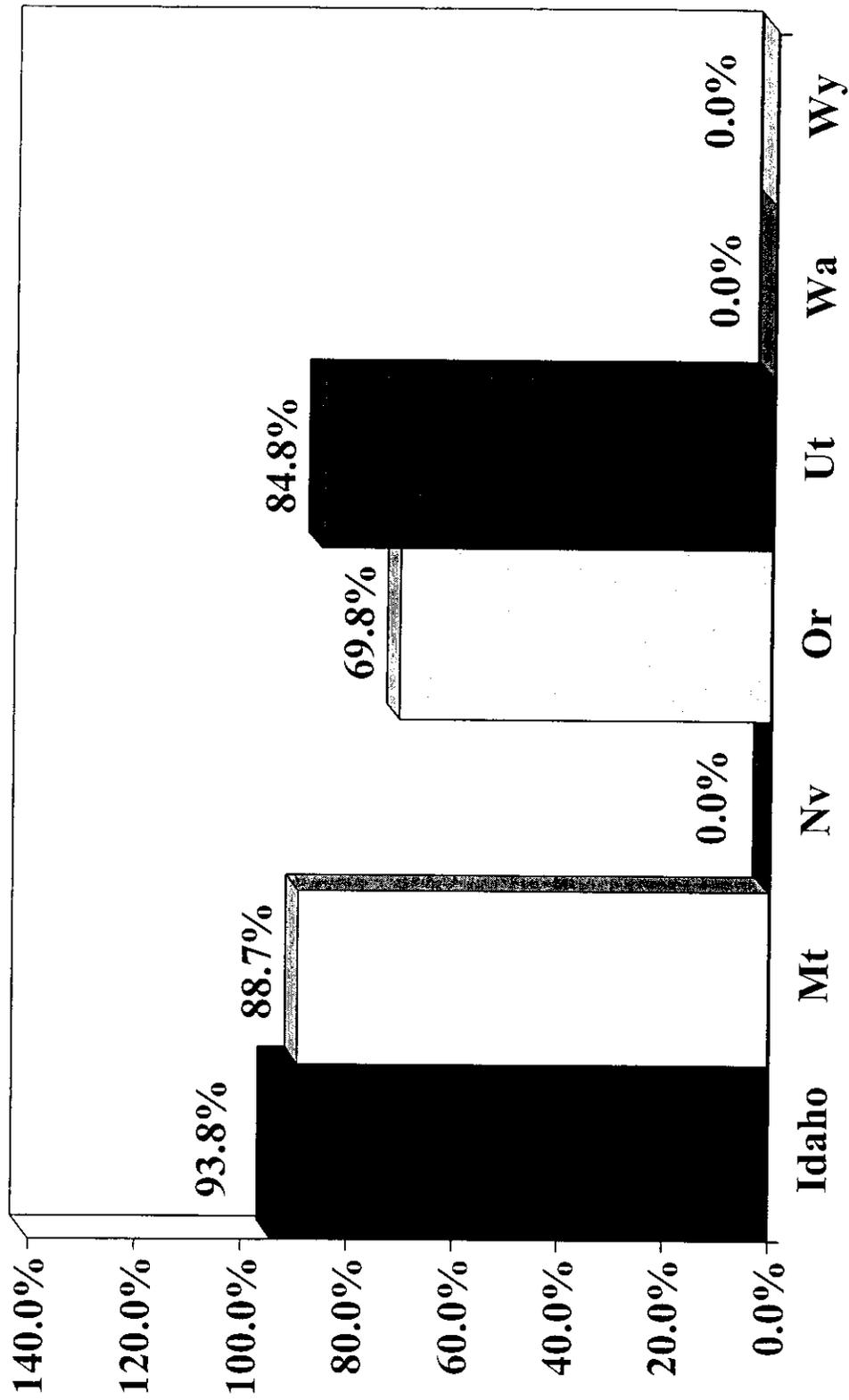
Based on taxes per \$ of income.

# FY 1998 Individual Income Tax Burden Idaho vs. Neighbor States



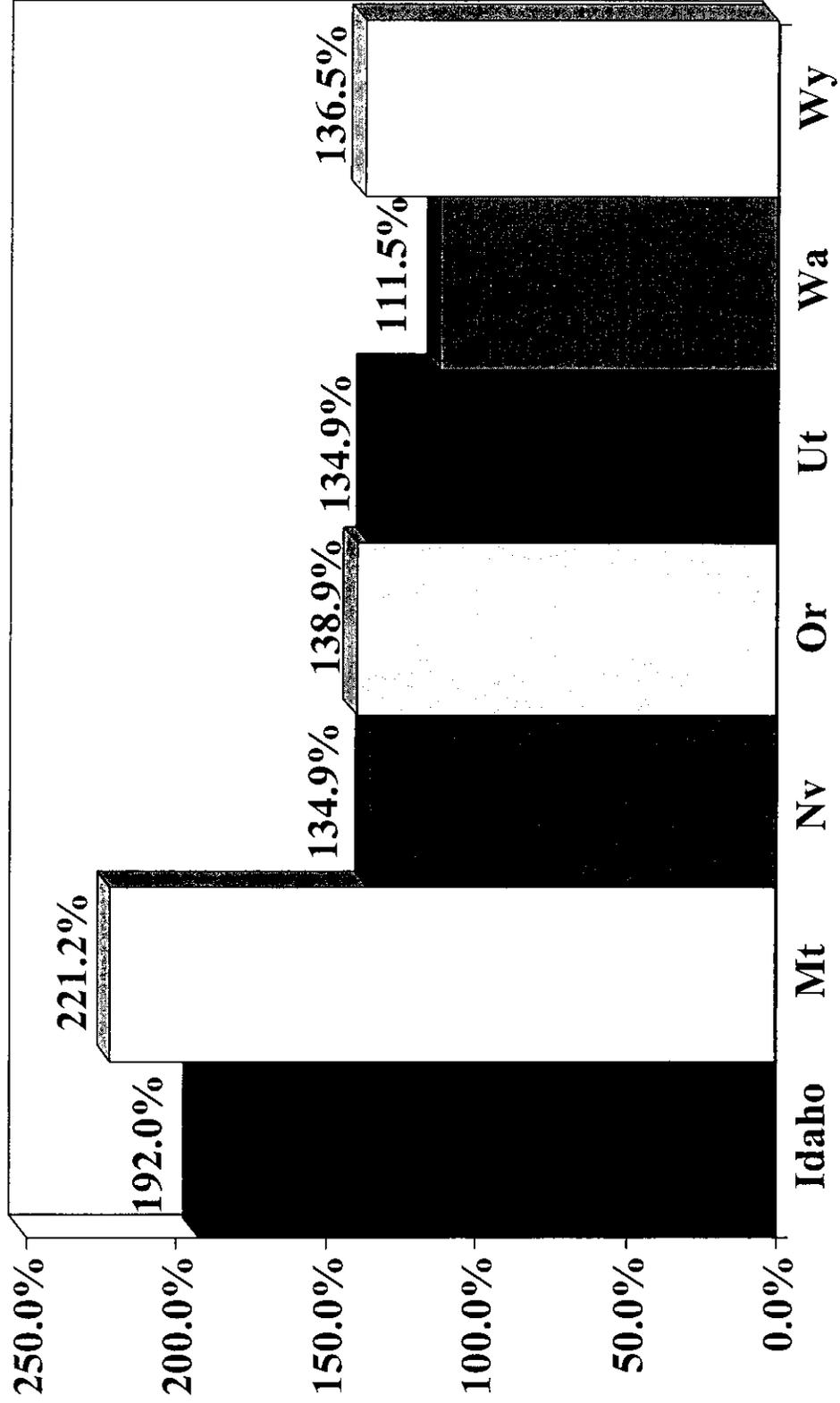
Based on taxes per \$ of income.

# FY 1998 Corporation Income Tax Burden Idaho vs. Neighbor States



Based on taxes per \$ of income.

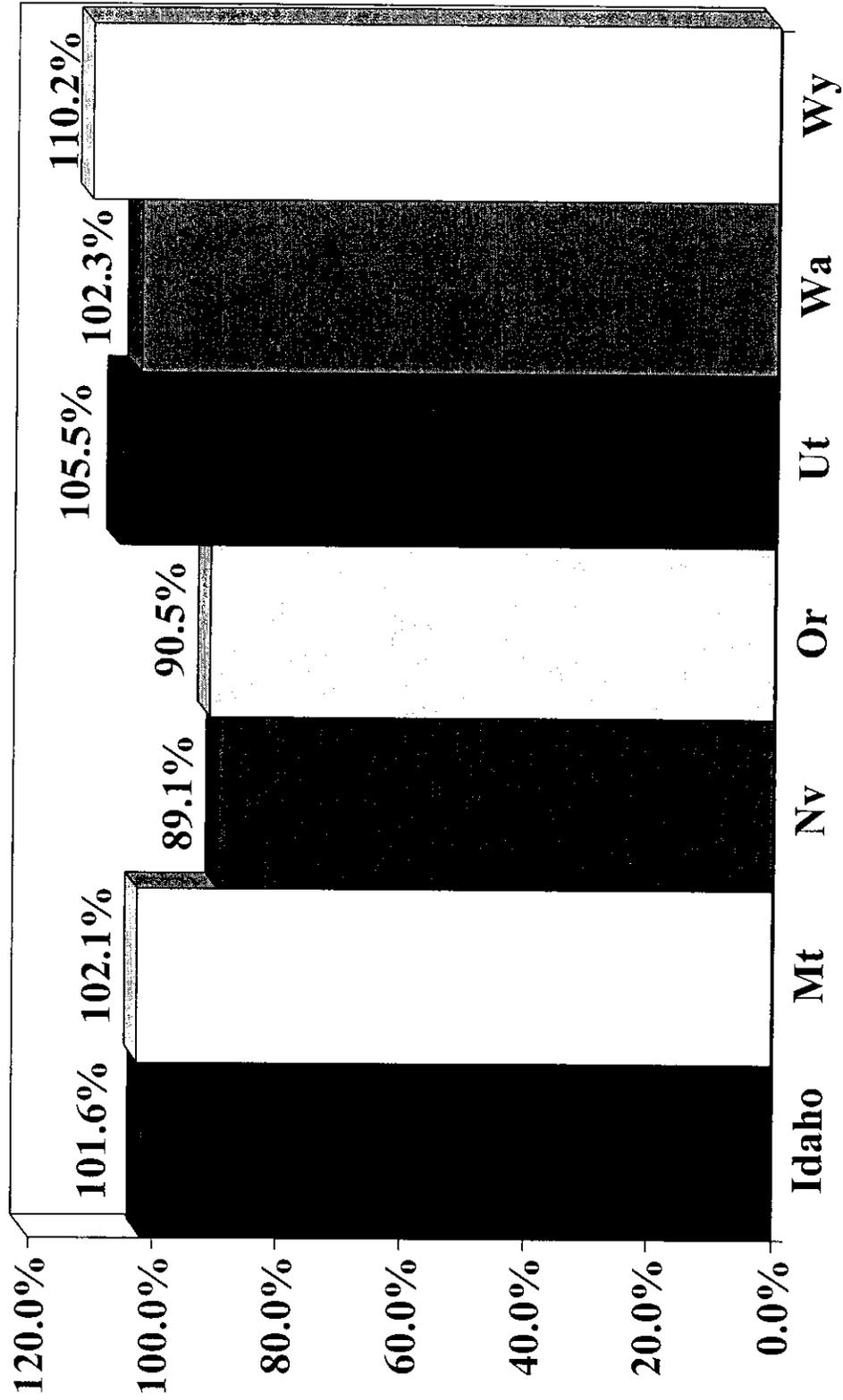
# FY 1998 Motor Fuels & License Tax Burden Idaho vs. Neighbor States



Based on taxes per \$ of income.

# FY 1998 Overall Tax Burden

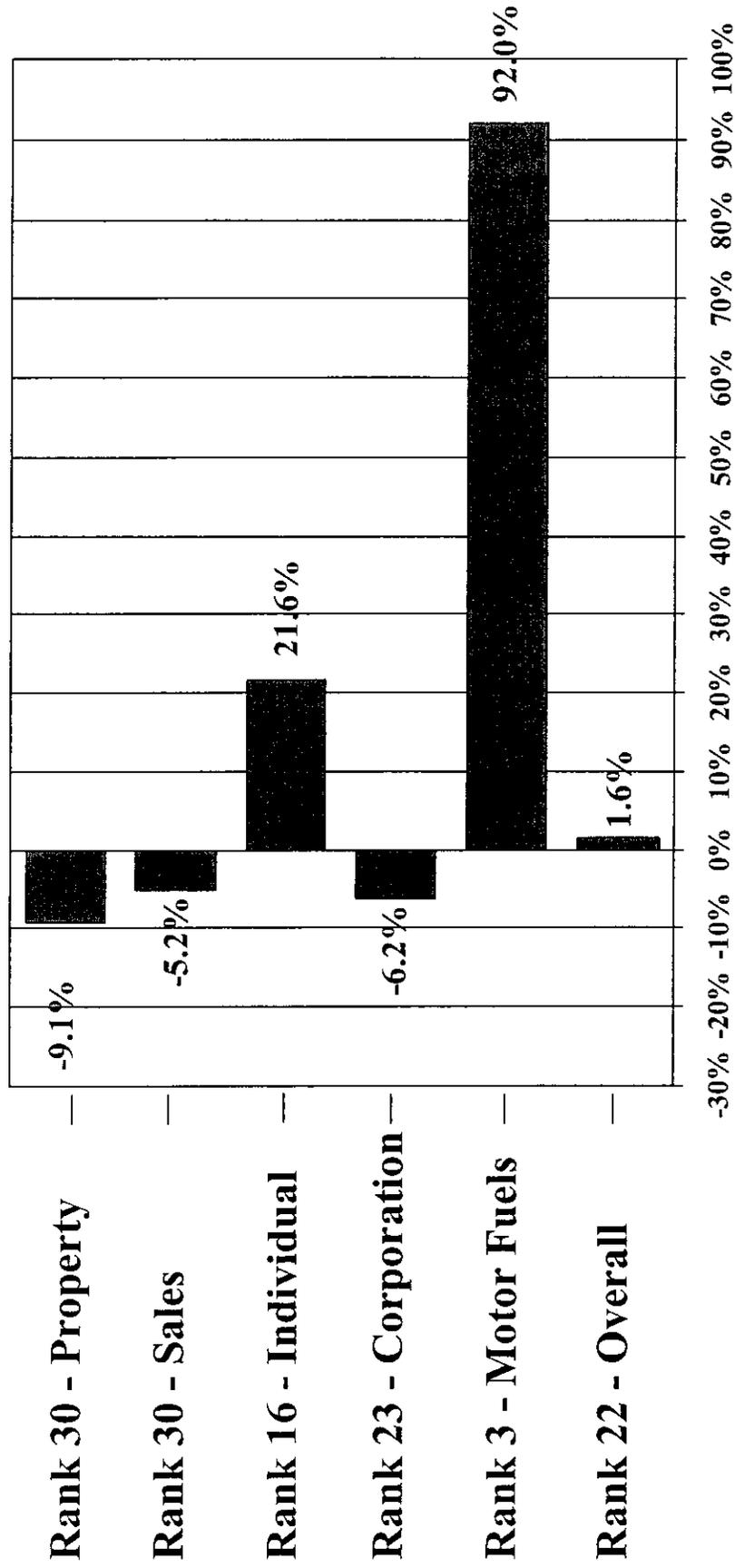
## Idaho vs. Neighbor States



Based on taxes per \$ of income.

# FY 1998 Taxes Idaho vs. U.S.

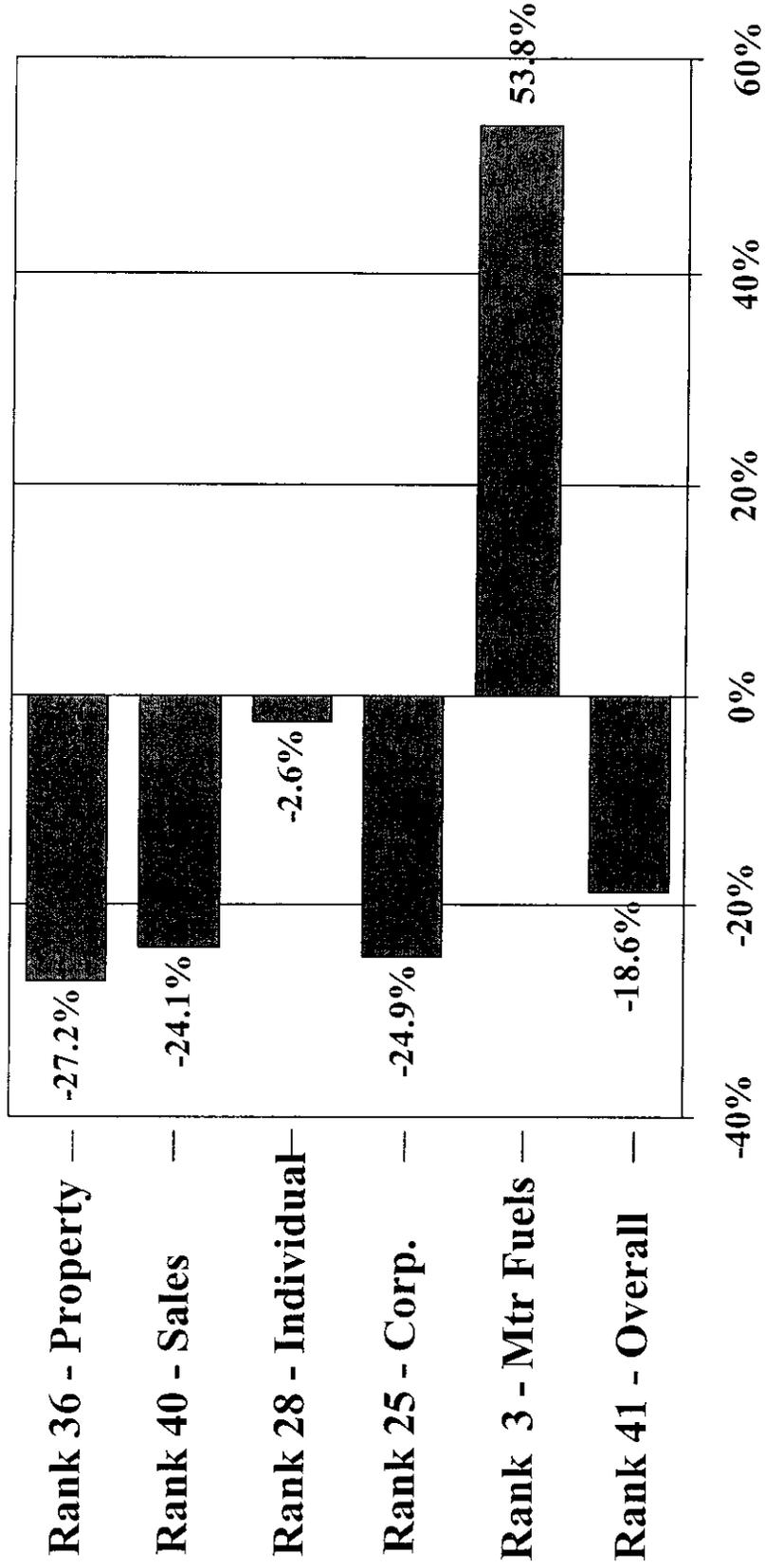
## Type of Tax



Rank of 1 = highest tax  
Based on Taxes per \$ of income

Percent Difference from U.S. Average

# FY 1998 Taxes Idaho vs. U.S.

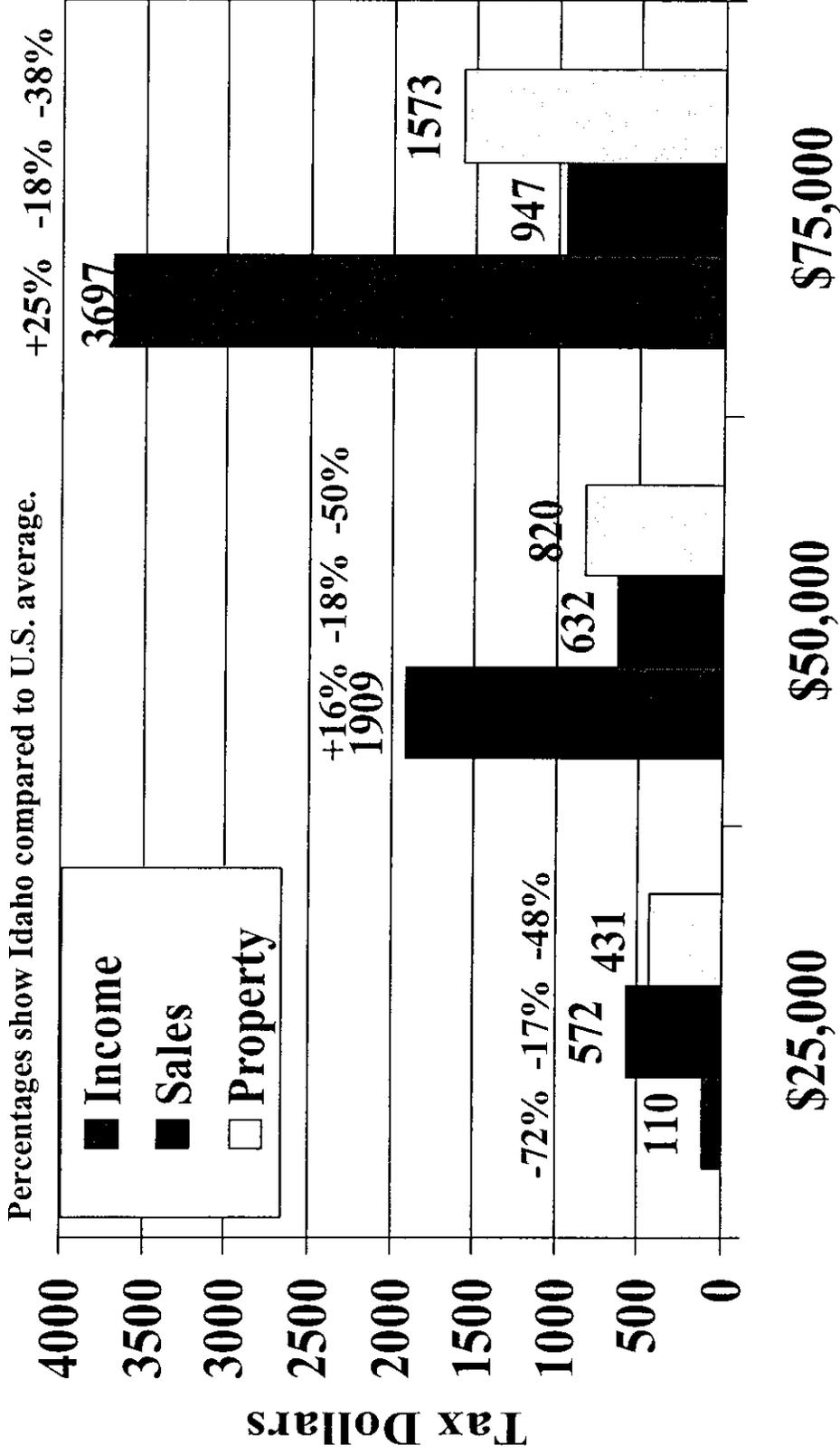


Rank of 1 = highest tax  
Based on Taxes per person

Percent Difference from U.S. Average

# Estimated 2000 Taxes

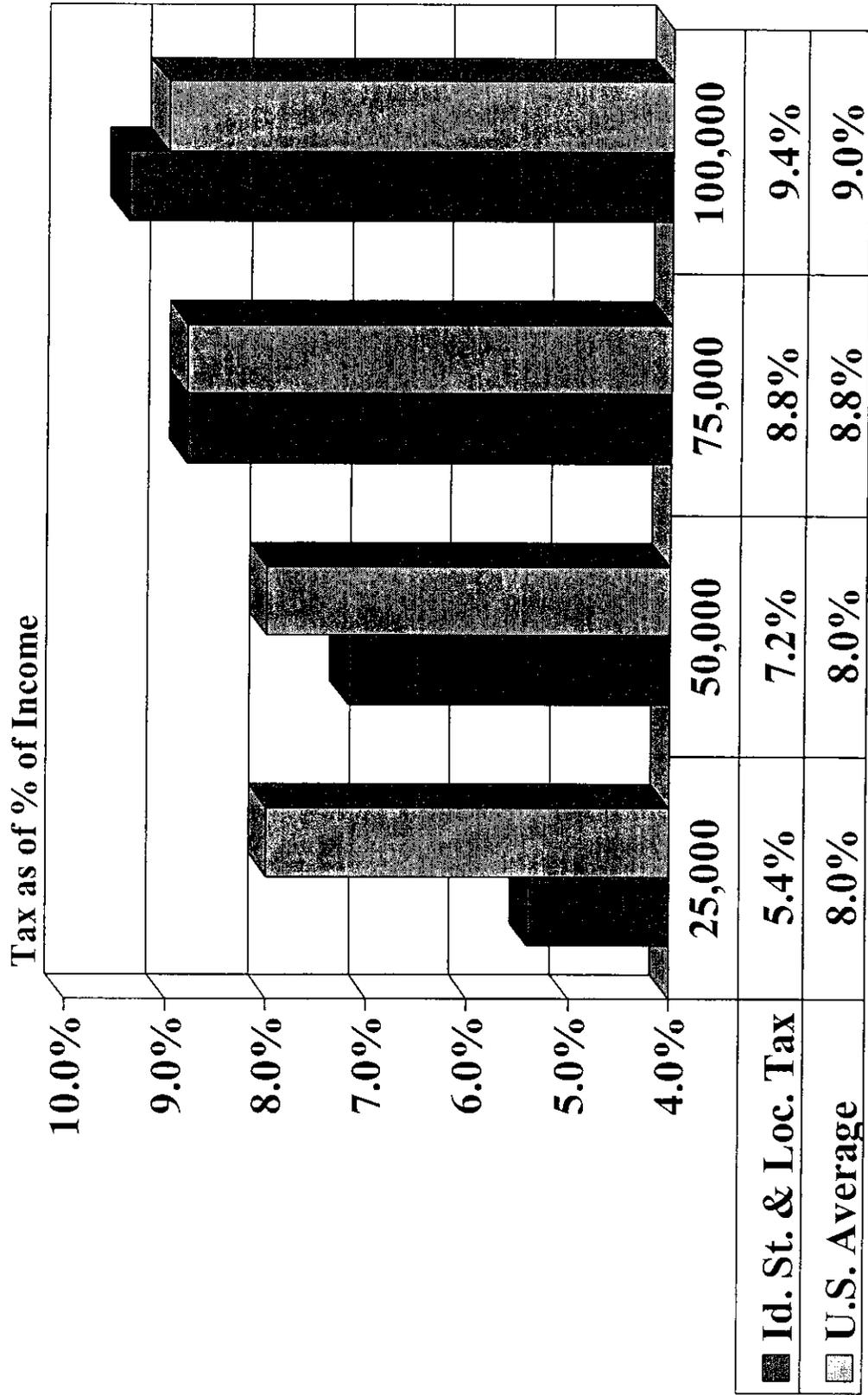
## Per Family - various income levels



Estimates for Boise, based on District of Columbia studies of largest cities in each state.

# Idaho's Progressive Tax System

## Based on 2000 data

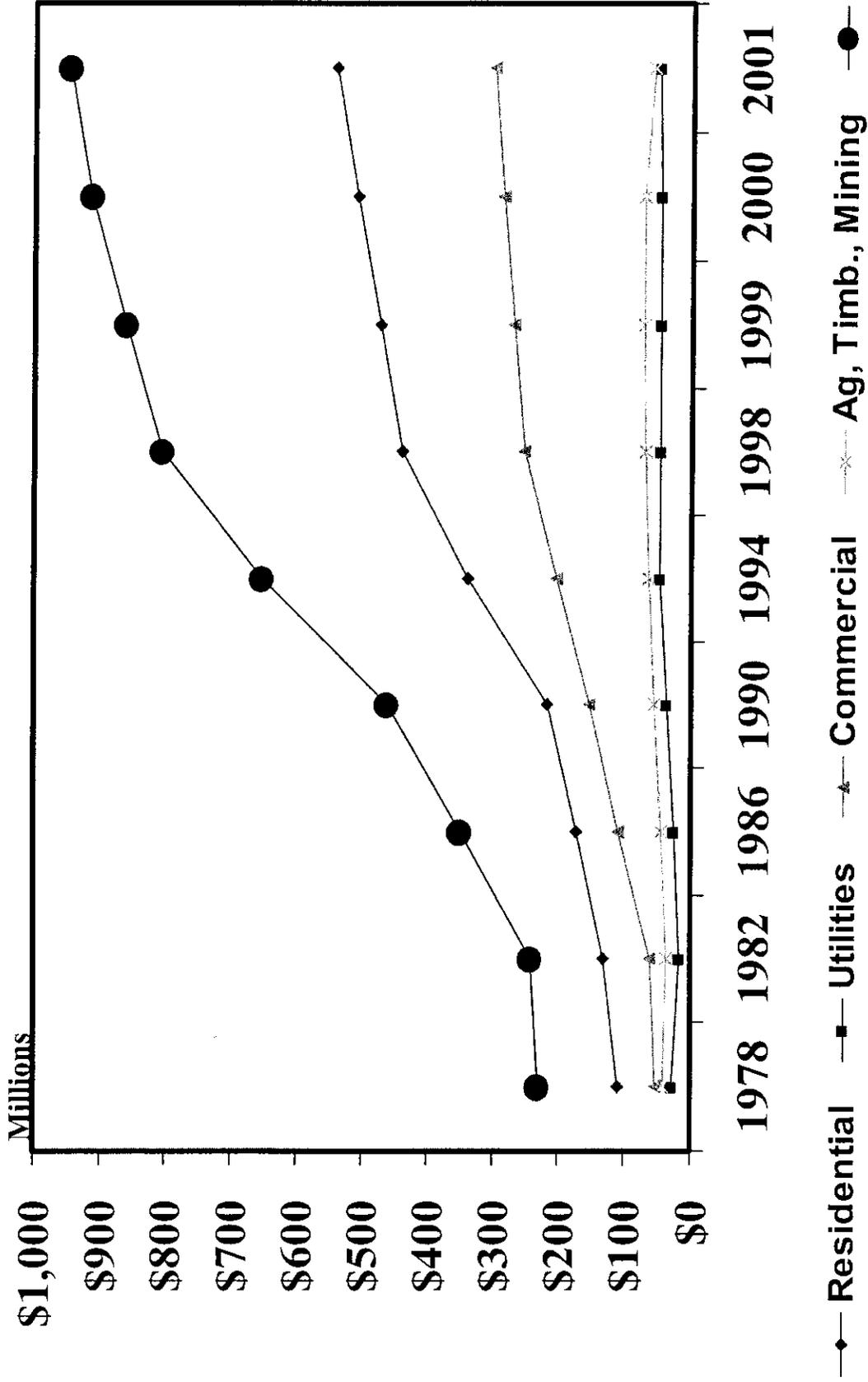


Assumes two workers and family of four.  
Idaho taxes based on Boise.

# PROPERTY TAXES

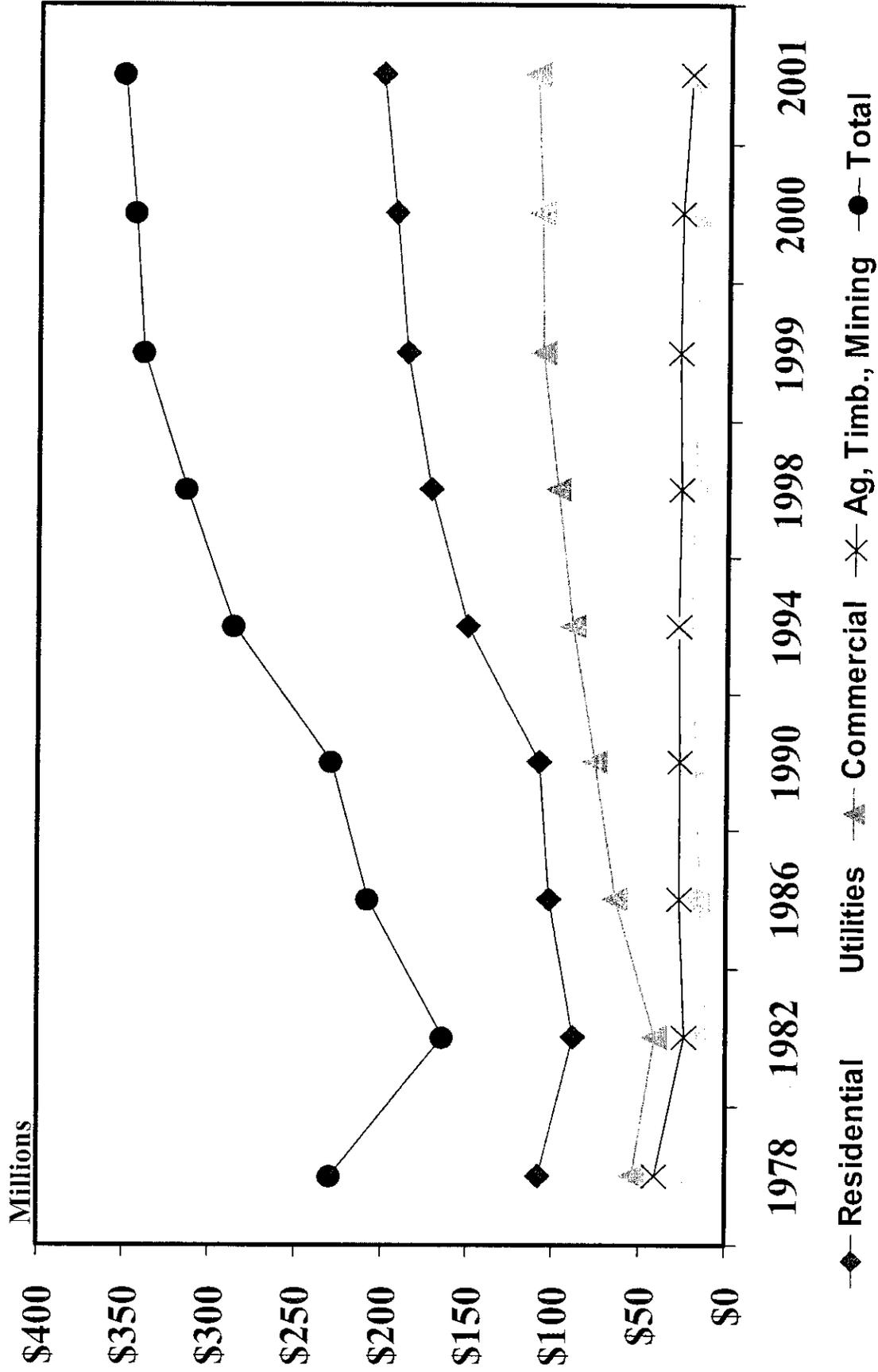
## by Major Category of Property

### CURRENT DOLLARS



# PROPERTY TAXES

## by Major Category of Property Constant 1978 Dollars



Total Sales Tax  
Distribution FY 2002

Ada	9,600,853.45
Adams	466,952.59
Bannock	3,132,053.88
Bear Lake	487,471.61
Benewah	507,336.86
Bingham	2,163,073.47
Blaine	682,834.10
Boise	375,034.80
Bonner	1,461,690.52
Bonneville	3,279,019.72
Boundary	632,630.16
Butte	231,740.94
Camas	190,849.57
Canyon	4,981,733.93
Caribou	792,342.38
Cassia	1,256,376.75
Clark	320,727.00
Clearwater	1,013,023.45
Custer	406,309.70
Elmore	983,462.68
Franklin	706,267.69
Fremont	706,251.70
Gem	932,833.52
Gooding	750,215.24
Idaho	1,218,215.68
Jefferson	901,182.69
Jerome	767,004.74
Kootenai	3,318,383.81
Latah	1,257,199.92
Lemhi	693,825.62
Lewis	270,445.64
Lincoln	321,264.11
Madison	1,003,324.89
Minidoka	1,257,450.30
Nez Perce	1,958,464.08
Oneida	372,640.13
Owyhee	885,400.98
Payette	846,733.79

Power	453,806.08
Shoshone	926,311.57
Teton	307,533.49
Twin Falls	2,728,198.70
Valley	407,336.94
Washington	743,387.19
Statewide Total	56,699,196.06

Total Sales Tax  
Distribution FY 2002

1	Boise City	10,821,145.70
1	Eagle	502,927.72
1	Garden City	542,737.67
1	Kuna	180,378.99
1	Meridian	1,486,500.41
1	Star	63,406.97
2	Council	45,426.41
2	New Meadows	29,259.42
3	Arimo	11,667.47
3	Chubbuck	422,489.90
3	Downey	31,607.03
3	Inkom	34,069.87
3	Lava Hot Springs	27,720.29
3	McCammon	31,704.33
3	Pocatello (jt)	3,180,461.18
4	Bloomington	8,415.13
4	Georgetown	16,498.81
4	Montpelier	174,370.46
4	Paris	23,508.44
4	St. Charles	7,787.12
5	Parkline (Chatcolet)	521.43
5	Plummer	34,135.44
5	St. Maries	150,648.36
5	Tensed	3,796.92
6	Aberdeen	102,347.26
6	Atomic City	775.57
6	Basalt	11,369.92
6	Blackfoot	677,030.05
6	Firth	17,556.92
6	Shelley	198,292.76
7	Bellevue	89,268.83
7	Carey	16,098.83
7	Hailey	355,985.74
7	Ketchum	662,322.56
7	Sun Valley	520,145.34
8	Crouch	5,209.79
8	Horseshoe Bend	35,145.27
8	Idaho City	18,450.14

8	Placerville	2,908.64
9	Clark Fork	19,330.60
9	Dover	22,531.98
9	East Hope	16,013.09
9	Hope	5,502.26
9	Kootenai	20,492.36
9	Oldtown	8,202.96
9	Ponderay	55,781.22
9	Priest River	81,971.12
9	Sandpoint	410,548.56
10	Ammon	216,930.12
10	Idaho Falls	3,336,164.58
10	Iona	40,558.04
10	Irwin	6,713.23
10	Ririe (jt)	16,167.42
10	Swan Valley	9,232.69
10	Ucon	28,735.73
11	Bonnars Ferry	137,576.10
11	Moyie Springs	24,986.37
12	Arco	53,917.79
12	Butte city	1,691.93
12	Moore	5,979.40
13	Fairfield	30,307.03
14	Caldwell	1,383,926.16
14	Greenleaf	26,866.61
14	Melba	17,388.44
14	Middleton	103,428.99
14	Nampa	2,684,208.74
14	Notus	16,334.31
14	Parma	77,606.56
14	Wilder	49,593.33
15	Bancroft	28,724.78
15	Grace	51,944.45
15	Soda Springs	187,917.66
16	Albion	9,503.03
16	Burley (jt)	535,524.25
16	Declo	12,355.16
16	Malta	6,431.97
16	Oakley	26,556.47
17	Dubois	32,711.66
17	Spencer	1,661.29
18	Elk River	17,208.88

18	Orofino	263,189.04
18	Pierce	39,852.90
18	Weippe	31,714.62
19	Challis	68,672.88
19	Clayton	776.58
19	Lost River	-
19	Mackay	30,343.05
19	Stanley	19,781.03
20	Glenns Ferry	98,565.25
20	Mountain Home	539,483.31
21	Clifton	7,876.00
21	Dayton	15,393.69
21	Franklin	27,137.97
21	Oxford	1,771.21
21	Preston	266,840.45
21	Weston	16,408.72
22	Ashton	61,888.42
22	Drummond	586.66
22	Island Park	27,272.96
22	Newdale	12,473.47
22	Parker	9,972.48
22	St. Anthony	145,939.86
22	Teton	16,589.99
22	Warm River	772.84
23	Emmett	300,634.68
24	Bliss	11,853.74
24	Gooding	210,872.29
24	Hagerman	36,095.67
24	Wendell	110,510.68
25	Cottonwood	76,586.57
25	Ferdinand	8,434.94
25	Grangeville	276,868.87
25	Kamiah (jt)	34,409.68
25	Kooskia	41,319.52
25	Riggins	30,161.20
25	Stites	9,700.12
25	White Bird	6,281.30
26	Hamer	1,066.58
26	Lewisville	17,072.73
26	Menan	25,526.18
26	Mud Lake	10,593.35
26	Rigby	173,905.60

26	Ririe (jt)	10,217.96
26	Roberts	25,938.91
27	Eden	13,730.53
27	Hazelton	25,380.99
27	Jerome	391,513.99
28	Athol	23,529.68
28	Coeur d'Alene	1,687,710.45
28	Dalton Gardens	109,950.95
28	Fernan Lake Village	9,428.13
28	Harrison	11,724.61
28	Hauser Lake	19,435.33
28	Hayden	348,094.98
28	Hayden Lake	46,323.51
28	Huetter	2,525.46
28	Post Falls	764,684.99
28	Rathdrum	161,351.27
28	Spirit Lake	47,357.51
28	State Line	1,843.46
28	Worley	7,159.20
29	Bovill	9,310.01
29	Deary	22,313.60
29	Genesee	44,305.43
29	Juliaetta	26,044.38
29	Kendrick	19,763.17
29	Moscow	900,091.62
29	Onaway	6,436.40
29	Potlatch	29,968.75
29	Troy	36,057.15
30	Leadore	4,267.92
30	Salmon	309,829.76
31	Craigmont	42,409.26
31	Kamiah (part)	25,663.51
31	Nezperce	33,592.94
31	Reubens	2,752.94
31	Winchester	17,654.80
32	Dietrich	5,674.95
32	Richfield	21,269.76
32	Shoshone	123,753.02
33	Rexburg	550,036.46
33	Sugar City	39,296.58
34	Acequia	6,695.61
34	Burley (part)	22,627.94

34	Heyburn	117,295.19
34	Minidoka	3,898.12
34	Paul	45,305.57
34	Rupert	252,071.47
35	Culdesac	16,065.69
35	Lapwai	28,110.36
35	Lewiston	2,558,841.52
35	Peck	7,341.60
36	Malad City	141,728.67
37	Grand View	13,529.50
37	Homedale	150,006.43
37	Marsing	55,962.98
38	Fruitland	170,640.81
38	New Plymouth	62,541.51
38	Payette	328,988.77
39	American Falls	190,979.90
39	Pocatello (part)	1,221.14
39	Rockland	9,990.46
40	Kellogg	254,070.57
40	Mullan	36,272.18
40	Osburn	88,296.40
40	Pinehurst	66,360.10
40	Smelterville	22,455.17
40	Wallace	126,899.50
40	Wardner	10,759.06
41	Driggs	58,739.40
41	Tetonia	10,032.31
41	Victor	37,868.99
42	Buhl	261,878.29
42	Castleford	7,434.36
42	Filer	104,458.40
42	Hansen	33,073.29
42	Hollister	7,382.72
42	Kimberly	112,216.97
42	Murtaugh	8,528.86
42	Twin Falls	2,329,160.80
43	Cascade	66,887.59
43	Donnelly	7,274.97
43	McCall	282,228.76
44	Cambridge	17,208.56
44	Midvale	6,678.23
44	Weiser	347,511.69

Ada

Taxing District

Total Sales Tax  
Distribution FY 2002

1 Ada County Ambulance	110,674.13
1 Boise City Cemetery	-
1 Dry Creek Cemetery	750.62
1 Fairview Cemetery	149.57
1 Joplin Cemetery	753.40
1 Kuna Cemetery	2,992.21
1 Melba Cemetery	183.40
1 Meridian Cemetery	7,350.20
1 Star Cemetery	2,808.40
1 Ada Pest Extermination	14,819.96
1 Desert East Fire	-
1 Eagle Fire	39,192.25
1 Kuna Fire	28,265.20
1 Melba Fire	1,615.30
1 Meridian Fire	34,662.46
1 North Ada Search & Rescue	117,857.46
1 Star Fire	8,042.04
1 Whitney Fire	77,285.54
1 Flood Control #10	2,524.73
1 Ada Highway	900,256.70
1 Ada County Library	37,903.95
1 Kuna Library	13,235.21
1 Meridian Library	38,545.98
1 S.W. Ada Mosquito Abatement	7,335.73
1 Western Ada Recreation	7,979.55
1 Aldape Heights Swr	-
1 Bench Swr	2,984.11
1 Northwest Boise Sewer	4,305.40
1 Owyhee Sewer	-
1 West Boise Sewer	49,529.05
1 Eagle Sewer & Water	1,252.06
1 Meridian Sewer & Water	-
1 Star Sewer & Water	1,317.91
1 Warms Springs Water	-
2 Council Valley Ambulance	5,957.73
2 Bear Creek Cemetery	119.06
2 Council Valley Cemetery	2,376.74
2 Indian Valley Cemetery	917.90

Adams

2 Meadows Valley Cemetery	2,246.57
2 Council Valley Fire	2,648.97
2 Indian Valley Fire	1,472.35
2 Meadow Valley Fire	8,890.81
2 Flood Control #3	560.04
2 Adams County Hospitl	-
2 Council Community Hospital	17,181.24
2 Council Valley Library	7,210.49
2 Meadows Valley Library	194.86

*Bannock*

3 Bannock County Ambulance	32,743.98
3 Arimo Cemetery	1,334.90
3 Inkom Cemetery	1,043.73
3 Lava Cemetery	853.48
3 Marsh Valley Cemetery	1,674.32
3 McCammon Cemetery	1,022.01
3 Swan Lake Cemetery	268.90
3 Arimo Fire	382.00
3 Downey Fire	1,076.44
3 Jackson Creek Fire	604.28
3 Lava Fire	1,455.60
3 McCammon Fire	505.50
3 North Bannock Fire	4,965.46
3 Pocatello Valley Fire	4,246.01
3 Downey Swan Lake Highway	3,599.26
3 Marsh Valley Hospital	-
3 Portneuf Library	18,521.58
3 South Bannock Library	8,538.41

*Bear Lake*

4 Bennington Cemetery	287.36
4 Bern Cemetery	260.82
4 Bloomington Cemetery	489.56
4 Dingle Cemetery	578.69
4 Fish Haven Cemetery	527.15
4 Geneva Cemetery	524.28
4 Lanark Cemetery	240.72
4 Liberty Cemetery	475.48
4 Ovid Cemetery	386.42
4 St. Charles Cemetery	600.14
4 Wardboro Cemetery	216.57
4 Bailey Creek Fire	394.37
4 Bear Lake County Fire	14,702.50
4 Flood Control #12	-
4 Bear Lake Library	22,225.77

	4 Bear Lake Mosquito Abatement	11,127.61
	4 Fish Haven Sewer	-
<i>Bennewah</i>	5 Fernwood Fire	2,087.08
	5 Gateway Fire	7,864.64
	5 St. Marie Fire	8,035.28
	5 Tensed Fire	1,397.53
	5 Plummer-Gateway Highway	5,578.35
	5 Benewah Library	4,125.77
	5 Fernwood Water	-
	5 Rock Creek Watershed	-
	5 Sheep Creek Watershed	-
	5 Upper Hangman Watershed	-
	5 Upper Moctilene Wtrshd	-
<i>Bingham</i>	6 Bingham County Ambulance	37,508.56
	6 Aberdeen Cemetery	3,475.16
	6 Basalt-Goshen-Firth Cemetery	2,726.25
	6 Groveland Cemetery	3,669.41
	6 Moreland Cemetery	2,216.02
	6 Riverside-Thomas Cemetery	3,897.11
	6 Riverview Cemetery (Bingham)	434.59
	6 Shelley Cemetery	6,139.92
	6 Springfield Sterling Cemetery	899.21
	6 Taylor Cemetery	643.47
	6 Woodville Cemetery	200.57
	6 Aberdeen Springfield Fire	11,366.79
	6 Blackfoot Snake River Fire	74,898.09
	6 Shelley Fire	17,209.72
	6 Flood Control #1	144.43
	6 FLOOD CONTROL #7	511.33
	6 Aberdeen Library	394.03
	6 Blackfoot Library	13,950.46
	6 North Bingham Library	17,891.53
	6 Snake River Library	15,849.41
	6 <del>Fort Hall S&amp;W</del> Dissolved 2001	-
	6 Greenfield S&W	-
	6 Groveland S&W	-
	6 Moreland S&W	33.51
	6 Springfield S&W	-
	6 Woodinville S&W	15,895.50
	<i>Blaine</i>	7 Blaine County Ambulance
7 Bellevue Cemetery		1,671.34
7 Carey Cemetery		3,710.52

7 Hailey Cemetery	1,371.56
7 Ketchum Cemetery	494.16
7 Picabo Cemetery	1,040.44
7 Carey Fire	4,655.77
7 Ketchum Fire	2,877.18
7 Ketchum Fire Bond	283.13
7 Minidoka County Fire	142.78
7 West Magic Fire	13,716.17
7 Wood River Fire	2,212.78
7 FLOOD CONTROL #2	1,117.86
7 FLOOD CONTROL #9	2,410.50
7 Little Wood River Library	20,946.31
7 Blaine County Recreation	2,954.65
7 Carey S&W	14,233.59
7 Sun Valley S&W	5,591.92
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8 East Boise Ambulance	968.65
8 Pioneer Cemetery	1,938.77
8 Horseshoe Bend Fire	941.36
8 Placerville Fire	4,096.73
8 Garden Valley Hospital	2,040.68
8 Horseshoe Bend Hospital	9,066.71
8 Boise Basin Library	4,490.81
8 Garden Valley Library	4,486.36
8 Horseshoe Bend Library	139.58
8 Garden Valley Recreation	7,992.46
8 Moores Creek Rim Wtr	-
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9 West Bonner Cemetery	193.68
9 Boneville Alpine Fire	1,301.78
9 Boneville Fire #1	-
9 Coolin-Cavanaugh Bay Fire	187.13
9 Greater Swan Valley Fire	5,164.37
9 N. of the Narrows Fire	9,176.49
9 North Side Fire	3,611.70
9 Sagle Fire	1,440.31
9 Schweitzer Fire	1,449.58
9 Southside Fire	-
9 Spirit Lake Fire	2,119.96
9 Timberlake (Bnr/Koot)	303.38
9 West Bonner Fire	1,058.44
9 West Pend Oreille Fire	2,620.67
9 West Priest Lake Fire	16,375.97
9 West Side Fire	35,184.76

Boise

Bonner

9 Sandpoint Highway	48,625.67
9 Pend Oreille Hospital	2,127.13
9 East Bonner Library	5,208.59
9 Priest Lake Library	634.62
9 West Bonner Library	313.19
9 Selkirk Recreation	279.56
9 Bottle Bay Sewer	61.62
9 Coolin Sewer	-
9 Eastside Sewer	-
9 Ellisport Sewer	-
9 Fry Creek Sewer	-
9 Memaloose Sewer	-
9 Pinto Point Sewer	40.65
9 S. Pend Oreille Sewer	245.40
9 Swan Shores Sewer	-
9 Trestle Creek Sewer	-
9 West Bonner Sewer	36.26
9 Bayview S&W	378.84
9 Diamond Park Paradise Pnt S&W	-
9 Garfield Bay S&W	-
9 Granite Reeder S&W	60.15
9 Kalispel Bay S&W	-
9 Kootenai Pondery S&W	-
9 Outlet Bay S&W	-
9 Sagle Valley S&W	60.51
9 Southside S&W	42.56
9 Tabarack S&W	48,356.85
9 Laclede Water	1,711.24
9 West Bonner #1 Water	696.69
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10 Bonneville County Ambulance	3,981.72
10 Ammon Cemetery	1,550.66
10 Central Cemetery #2	28.95
10 Freedom Cemetery	499.03
10 Iona Cemetery	401.59
10 Lincoln Cemetery	760.27
10 Milo Cemetery	921.88
10 New Sweden Cemetery	1,763.80
10 Shelton Cemetery #4	104.93
10 Taylor Cemetery	554.27
10 Ucon Cemetery	84,178.69
10 Woodville Cemetery	3,246.39
10 Bonneville Alpine Fire	1,158.91

Bonneville ←

10	Fire #1 - Bonneville	5,791.94
10	Greater Swan Valley Fire	397.13
10	Jefferson Central Fire	81.57
10	Flood Control #1	56.54
10	Jefferson Mosquito Abatement	17,594.58
10	Iona Bonneville Sewer	673.28
10	Roberts Kettle Butt Watershed	-

*Boundary*

11	Boundary Library	689.38
11	Boundary Mosquito Abatement	5,601.77
11	Cabinet Mountain Water	4,945.96
11	Three Mile Water	30,120.86

*Butte*

12	Butte County Cemetery	14,578.98
12	Lost River Fire	95.88
12	Lost River Hospital	1,990.86
12	Butte-Lost River Library	887.04
12	Lost River Recreation	651.19
12	Little Lost River Watershed	4,558.25

*Camas*

13	Camas Cemetery	1,721.73
13	West Magic Fire	76,264.66
13	Camas Library	625.62
13	Camas Mosquito Abatementt	646.33

*Canyon*

14	Canyon County Ambulance	7,584.61
14	Fairview Cemetery	795.78
14	Greenleaf Cemetery	774.01
14	Kuna Cemetery	802.37
14	Lower Boise Cemetery	1,382.32
14	Melba Cemetery	1,114.16
14	Middleton Cemetery	2,346.25
14	Parma Cemetery	13,834.83
14	Rosewell Cemetery	539.75
14	Wilder Cemetery	36,878.70
14	Canyon Pest Extermination	2,980.95
14	Melba Gopher	4,162.45
14	Caldwell Fire	4,626.26
14	Homedale Fire	6,492.04
14	Kuna Fire	12,876.68
14	Marsing Fire	82,060.42
14	Melba Fire	12,301.98
14	Middleton Fire	5,933.80
14	Nampa Fire	7,086.56
14	Parma Fire	5,707.87
14	Star Fire	963.74

14	Upper Deer Flat Fire	1,420.47
14	Wilder Fire	126,911.86
14	Flood Control #10	26,264.72
14	Flood Control #11	138,433.79
14	Canyon Highway #4	40,048.51
14	Golden Gate Highway	5,060.77
14	Nampa Highway	12,163.87
14	Notus Parma Highway	3,763.52
14	Kuna Library	7,623.35
14	Lizare Butte Library	64.39
14	Wilder Library	1,469.04
14	Lake Lowell Mosquito Abatement	1,112.86
14	Greater Middleton Area Recreation	8,020.61
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15	Bancroft Cemetery	173.04
15	Central Cemetery	2,733.43
15	Fairview Cemetery	853.32
15	Freedom Cemetery	11.64
15	Grace Cemetery	176.40
15	Lago Cemetery	403.40
15	Lava Cemetery	414.56
15	Lund Cemetery	282.04
15	Thatcher Cemetery	272.84
15	Turner Cemetery	11.77
15	Bailey Creek Fire	6,952.12
15	Freedom Fire	820.25
15	Flood Control #8	1,586.23
15	Grace Library	2,686.87
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16	Albion Cemetery	11.18
16	Declo Cemetery	24.44
16	Oakley Valley Cemetery	1,075.68
16	Pella Cemetery	1,051.53
16	Sublet Cemetery	1,914.87
16	Valley View Cemetery	14,590.48
16	View Cemetery	5,423.68
16	Albion Fire	3,183.98
16	North Cassia Fire	9,759.09
16	Oakley Fire	6,170.71
16	Raft River Fire	137.23
16	Goose Creek Flood Control #16	182,106.35
16	Raft River Flood Control #15	2,991.80
16	Albion Highway	30,978.94
16	Burley Highway	33,235.63

*Caribou*

*Cassia*

16	Murtaugh Highway	2,906.00
16	Oakley Highway	981.20
16	Raft River Highway	3,020.88
16	Oakley Library	5,209.17
16	Almo Recreation	5,014.06
16	Oakley Recreation	17,202.83

Clark

17	Clark County Cemetery	32.85
17	Clark County Library	5,456.37

Clearwater

18	Clearwater County Ambulance	750.71
18	Fraser Community Center	231.94
18	Elk River Cemetery	657.47
18	Fraser Cemetery	670.57
18	Gilbert Cemetery	7,537.62
18	North Clearwater Cemetery	1,759.80
18	Orofino (Riverside)Cemetery	681.13
18	Pierce Cemetery	518.90
18	Sanders Cemetery	476.97
18	Southwick Cemetery	1,246.77
18	Weippe Cemetery	7.37
18	Weseman Cemetery	7.49
18	Evergreen Fire	5,576.64
18	Grangemont Volunteer Fire	2,096.82
18	Greer Fire	2,478.44
18	Orofino Fire	4,855.49
18	Sunnyside Fire	54,818.10
18	Twin Ridge Fire	42,224.19
18	Weippe Fire	16,625.81
18	Clearwater Highway	20,994.87
18	Clearwater Library	838.15
18	Elk River Library	11,794.36
18	Pierce Library	11,479.96
18	Clearwater West Recreation	20,507.76
18	Dworshak Recreation	1,951.49
18	Elk River Recreation	71.11
18	Pierce Recreaion	158.14
18	Weippe Fraser Recreation	163.20
18	Riverside Sewer	981.62
18	Ahsahka S&W	-
18	Judgetown S&W	11.16
18	Orofino Creek Whiskey Creek S&W	4,001.72
18	Pleasant Acres S&W	4,662.03
18	Riverside Independent Water	3,268.88

Custer

19 South Custer Ambulance	7,063.11
19 Big Lost River Cemetery	10,272.12
19 Challis Cemetery	12,833.09
19 North Custer Fire	23,791.37
19 Sawtooth Valley Fire	28,997.88
19 South Custer Fire	41,382.44
19 Lost River Highway	22,964.26
19 Lost River Hospital	5,524.14
19 North Custer Hospital	6,364.10
19 Salmon River Clinic	1,711.34
19 Mackay Library	2,270.62
19 Stanley Community Library	132.56
19 Battle Ground Mosquito Abatement	1,861.88
19 Mackay Mosquito Abatement	12,158.70

Elmore

20 Atlanta Fire	6,407.34
20 Grandview Fire	103.97
20 King Hill Fire	30,275.38
20 Mountain Home Fire	35,333.70
20 Atlanta Highway	50,938.24
20 Glenns Ferry Highway	1,240.69
20 Mountain Home Highway	4,761.66
20 Elmore Medical Center	3,921.19
20 Prairie Library	268.02
20 Eastern Elmore Recreation	1,104.78
20 Western Elmore Recreation	931.38
20 West Side Sewer	324.98

Franklin

21 Cleveland Cemetery	1,048.14
21 Clifton Cemetery	440.87
21 Dayton Cemetery	488.05
21 Fairview-Franklin Cemetery	4,305.18
21 Franklin Cemetery	322.62
21 Mapleton Cemetery	121.14
21 Mink Creek Cemetery	175.00
21 Preston Cemetery	682.50
21 Riverdale Cemetery	669.03
21 Thatcher Cemetery	83.23
21 Treasureton Cemetery	7,038.71
21 Weston Cemetery	15.67
21 Whitney Cemetery	19,809.49
21 Franklin County Fire	4,036.95
21 Downey Swan Lake Highway	1,489.76
21 Franklin County Library	3,232.51



Fremont

21	Fairview Water	359.10
22	Fremont Ambulance	1,125.81
22	North Fremont Cemetery	1,724.61
22	Parker Cemetery	480.30
22	Riverview-Fremont Cemetery	6,088.89
22	Squirrel Cemetery	4,879.66
22	Teton-Newdale Cemetery	15,837.67
22	Wilford Cemetery	10,400.68
22	Hamer Fire	11.65
22	Island Park Fire	6,926.06
22	North Fremont Fire	1,226.18
22	South Fremont Fire	399.01
22	North Fremont Hospital	1,521.77
22	South Fremont Hospital	1,023.10
22	Fremont County Library	258.50
22	Sugar-Salem Library	27,564.51
22	Last Chance S&W	5,424.17

Gem

23	Ola Cemetery	872.41
23	Sweet-Montour Cemetery	99.49
23	Gem County Rodent Control	42,775.31
23	Gem County Fire #1	620.93
23	Gem County Fire #2	67.98
23	Middleton Fire	6,436.92
23	Ola Library	2,033.37
23	Gem Mosquito Abatement	6,983.15
23	Gem Recreation	4,369.94
23	Letha Sewer	12,866.28

Gooding

24	Gooding Cemetery	11,602.77
24	Hagerman Cemetery	12,693.74
24	Wendell Cemetery	6,665.62
24	Bliss Fire	31,352.24
24	Gooding Fire	13,354.68
24	Hagerman Fire	23,282.68
24	Wendell Fire	8,909.19
24	Bliss Highway #2	40,932.04
24	Gooding Highway #1	9,070.00
24	Hagerman Highway #3	10,734.71
24	Wendell Highway #6	1,240.02
24	West Point Highway #4	4,725.75
24	Gooding County Hospital	2,035.20
24	Gooding County Recreation	782.14
24	Wendell Recreation	22,303.16

Idaho

25 Clearwater Cemetery	702.61
25 Cottonwood Cemetery	429.08
25 Denver Cemetery	2,484.67
25 Ferdinand Cemetery	2,141.30
25 Grangeville Cemetery	299.41
25 Kamiah Cemetery	3,058.01
25 Keuterville Cemetery	441.46
25 Pine Grove Cemetery	466.29
25 Riggins Cemetery	3,505.40
25 Tahoe Cemetery	3,705.89
25 Whitebird Cemetery	6,415.92
25 Winona Cemetery	227.99
25 Woodland Cemetery	5,964.39
25 Cottonwood Fire	323.32
25 Grangeville Fire	183.03
25 Kamiah Fire	81.34
25 Flood Control #6	6,667.47
25 Cottonwood Highway	107.51
25 Deer Creek Highway	3,025.52
25 Doumecq Highway	4,330.81
25 Fenn Highway	669.86
25 Ferdinand Highway	90.54
25 Grangeville Highway	125.65
25 Greencreek Highway	32.26
25 Keuterville Highway	37.72
25 Kidder-Harris Highway	52,772.42
25 Road District #2 (Idaho)	9,864.61
25 Union Independent Highway	-
25 Whitebird Highway	-
25 Winona Highway	-
25 Syringa Hospital	3,972.70
25 Prairie River Library	1,430.80
25 Pineridge S&W	1,060.76
25 Rapid River S&W	1,502.63

Jefferson

26 Jefferson County Ambulance	5,849.55
26 West Jefferson Ambulance	2,309.66
26 Central Cemetery #2	1,003.37
26 Lewisville Cemetery #5	1,178.70
26 Little Butte Cemetery #3	4,112.94
26 Pioneer Cemetery #1	23,094.91
26 Roberts Cemetery #6	5,009.64
26 Shelton Cemetery #4	3,727.71

26	West Jefferson Memorial Cemetery	272.94
26	Hamer Fire	1,244.95
26	Jefferson Central Fire	4,136.71
26	Roberts Fire	10,019.97
26	West Jefferson Fire	18,042.54
26	Flood Control #1	2,363.57
26	Flood Control #5	46.19
26	Levee District #1	106.58
26	West Jefferson Library	1,107.03
26	Jefferson Mosquito Abatement	12,083.82
26	Roberts Mosquito Abatement	15,335.18
26	Roberts Kettle Butt Watershed	2,523.30
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27	Jerome County Ambulance	32,242.70
27	Hazelton Cemetery	61,939.94
27	First Segregation Fire	99,857.89
27	Jerome Fire #1	26,663.44
27	West End Fire	4,172.99
27	Hillsdale Highway	1,170.90
27	Jerome Highway #7	26,489.94
27	Sothern Idaho Junior College	71,241.43
27	Jerome Recreation	4,560.95
27	Valley Recreation	1,408.40
27	Jerome S&W	33,400.29
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28	Kootenai Ambulance	4,278.59
28	East Side Fire	730.11
28	Hauser Fire	178.65
28	Kootenai Fire & Rescue	14,858.70
28	Northern Lakes	9,119.61
28	Mica Kidd Island Fire	2,079.92
28	Shoshone Fire #2	1,340.35
28	Spirit Lake Fire	609.83
28	St. Maries Fire	10,006.19
28	Timberlake Fire	2,033.34
28	Worley Fire	26,209.36
28	Flood Control #17	60,649.94
28	East Side Higway #3	46,403.04
28	Lakes Highway #2	57,384.98
28	Post Falls Highway #1	18,088.01
28	Worley Highway	193,288.23
28	Kootenai County Hospital	-
28	North Idaho Junior College	55,708.08
28	Hayden Lake Library	5,494.76

Jerome

Kootenai

28 Kootenai Consolidated Lib	3,585.74
28 Kootenai Consolidated Lib Bond	1,132.17
28 Carlin Bay Recreational Sewer	377.73
28 Cleland Bay Sewer	79.52
28 Kidd Island Sewer	93.10
28 Kingston Cataldo Sewer	5.06
28 North Rockland Bay Sewer	-
28 Alpine Meadows S&W	-
28 Bayview S&W	-
28 Dry Acres S&W	-
28 Green Ferry S&W	843.68
28 Hackney S&W	-
28 Hayden Lake Recreational S&W	165.31
28 Rocky Beach S&W	-
28 Twin Lake Rec S&W	24.76
28 Windy Bay Sunup Bay S&W	758.00
28 Cataldo Water	2.87
28 Kootenai Water #1	154.08
28 North Kootenai Water	-
28 Ohio Match Road Water	-
28 Pineview Estates Water	-
28 Ross Point Water	-
28 Royal Highlands Water	628.42
28 Hayden Lake Watershed	228.95
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29 Deary-Bovill Cemetery	572.66
29 Freeze Cemetery	8,726.20
29 Genesee Cemetery	66.58
29 Moscow Cemetery	1,074.26
29 Mountain View Cemetery	612.87
29 Nez-Tah Cemetery	279.36
29 Troy Cemetery	1,179.35
29 Viola-Rock Creek Cemetery	520.31
29 Woodfell Mendalhall Cemetery	2,284.74
29 Bovill Fire	700.58
29 Deary Fire	8,358.12
29 Genesee Fire	354.62
29 Moscow Fire	5,067.81
29 North Latah Fire	1,848.03
29 Potlatch Fire	83,306.55
29 Troy Fire	13,399.41
29 North Latah Highway	48,341.46
29 South Latah Highway	2,356.19

Latah

29	Latah Library	2,751.80
29	J-K Recreation	40.35
29	Potlatch Recreation	305.74
29	North Polk Sewer	-
29	Hampton Princeton S&W	-
29	Helmer S&W	-
29	Hoodoo S&W	63.38
29	N. Tomer Butte S&W	-
29	Northpolk Extension S&W	-
29	SE Moscow S&W	3,634.91
29	Viola S&W	20,184.31
29	Deep Creek Watershed	1,494.07
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	30 Elk Bend Fire	4,229.66
	30 Lemhi County Fire	34,990.17
	30 North Custer Fire	4,471.53
	30 North Fork Fire	79.94
	30 Lemhi Library	13,291.27
	30 Elk Bend Sewer	1,501.52
	30 Valley View Heights Sewer	1,402.58
	30 Williams Lake S&W	539.19
	30 Arrowhead Water	1,138.89
	30 Sunset Heights Water	39.61
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	31 Reubens Community Center	501.53
	31 Kamiah Cemetery	502.16
	31 Nez Perce-Russell Cemetery	17,477.40
	31 Reubens Cemetery	10,202.33
	31 Kamiah Fire	4,474.76
	31 Nez Perce Fire	3,781.83
	31 Central Highway	20,393.62
	31 Evergreen Highway	328.28
	31 Kamiah Highway	187.53
	31 North Highway	5,793.16
	31 Prairie Highway	7,427.62
	31 Reubens Highway	2,316.80
	31 Lewis County Library	2,719.05
	31 Prairie River Library	5,207.89
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	32 Lincoln County Cemetery	106.99
	32 Richfield Cemetery	13,211.53
	32 Dietrich Fire	10,420.03
	32 Richfield Fire	6,043.83
	32 Richfield-Old Fire	17,451.52
	32 Shoshone City Fire	24,403.59

Lemhi

Lewis

Lincoln

	32 Dietrich Highway #5	2,971.31
	32 Kimama Highway #6	17,296.75
	32 Richfield Highway #4	11,625.71
	32 Shoshone Highway #2	891.39
	32 Richfield Library	617.33
	32 Lincoln County Recreation	1,917.50
<i>Madison</i>	33 Madison County Ambulance	1,578.58
	33 Burton Cemetery	774.48
	33 Plano Cemetery	557.75
	33 Rexburg Cemetery	21,348.65
	33 Sugar City Cemetery	43.84
	33 Sutton Cemetery	19,059.07
	33 Teton-Newdale Cemetery	1,504.73
	33 Jefferson Central Fire	1,605.64
	33 Madison County Fire	1,288.24
	33 Flood Control #1	0.66
	33 Madison County Library	5,310.13
	33 Sugar-Salem Library	7,580.80
	33 Madison Mosquito Abatement	14,822.59
	33 Valley View Sub Sewer	43,182.46
33 Moody Creek Watershed	31,793.20	
<i>Minidoka</i>	34 Heyburn Cemetery #3	141,554.09
	34 Paul Cemetery #2	38,913.54
	34 Rupert-Acequia Cemetery #1	395.28
	34 Minidoka County Fire	1,292.57
	34 West End Fire	817.20
	34 Minidoka Highway	3,735.28
	34 Minidoka Memorial Hospital	1,372.54
	34 Acequia-Minidoka Library	314.71
	34 Wayside Sewer	154.30
	34 Minico S&W	91.57
<i>Nez Perce</i>	35 Reubens Community Center	218.94
	35 Genesee Cemetery	167.65
	35 Gifford Cemetery	82.59
	35 Melrose Cemetery	85.53
	35 Nez-Tah Cemetery	542.30
	35 North Clearwater Cemetery	466.24
	35 Potlatch Cemetery	3.27
	35 Reubens Cemetery	2.38
	35 Southwick Cemetery	1.75
	35 Big Canyon Fire	1,491.57
35 Genesee Fire	20,215.77	

35	Lewiston Orchards Fire	-
35	Nez Perce County Fire	91,120.81
35	Lapwai Highway	533.67
35	South Latah Highway	60,939.54
35	Prairie River Library	765.05
35	NezPerce County Library	-
35	Port of Lewiston	3,143.55
35	J-K Recreation	194.31
35	Central Orchards Sewer	2,113.49
35	Lewiston Orchards Sewer	909.72
35	Waha Glen Water	6,212.23

*Oneida*

36	Holbrook Cemetery	16,244.41
36	Pleasant View Cemetery	214.05
36	Samaria Cemetery	676.08
36	St. John Cemetery	2,124.95
36	Oneida County Fire	6,883.49
36	Oneida County Library	695.48
36	Holbrook Recreation	1,118.09
36	Samaria Recreation	4,690.82

*Owyhee*

37	Bruneau Cemetery	5,529.00
37	Marsing-Homedale Cemetery	33,941.44
37	Owyhee-Pioneer Cemetery	6,169.66
37	Riverside Cemetery	5,095.17
37	Bruneau Fire	9,274.04
37	Grandview Fire	13,641.99
37	Homedale Fire	7,824.33
37	Marsing Fire	2,340.23
37	Murphy Reynolds Wilson Fire	11,477.40
37	Gem Highway	3,893.10
37	Homedale Highway	173.53
37	Three Creek Highway	69.47
37	Bruneau Valley Library	7,499.92
37	Eastern Owyhee Library	6,739.37
37	Lizard Butte Library	6,224.79
37	Bruneau S&W	4,650.56

*Payette*

38	Payette County Ambulance	3,104.66
38	Parkview Cemetery	920.96
38	Riverside Cemetery	21,108.77
38	Payette County Rodent Control	21,952.83
38	New Plymouth Fire	179.56
38	Parma Fire	8,397.59
38	Sand Hollow Fire	41.84

Power

38 Highway #1	5,893.27
38 Payette County Recreation	3,243.59
38 Succor Creek Watershed	3,134.96
39 Power County Ambulance	10,360.56
39 Arbon Cemetery	1,362.70
39 Falls View Cemetery	138,482.03
39 Rockland Cemetery	84,475.20
39 American Falls Fire	18,725.49
39 Eastern Power County Fire	3,417.76
39 Rockland Fire	28,072.53
39 Power County Highway	6,401.60
39 Harms Memorial Hospital	65,081.39
39 American Falls Library	5,640.44
39 Rockland Library	790.74

Shoshone

40 Fernwood Fire	1.45
40 Shoshone County Fire #1	29,229.90
40 Shoshone Fire #2	69,989.81
40 Shoshone Fire #3	2,684.21
40 St. Joe Valley Fire	3,306.06
40 Clarkia Better Roads	-
40 East Shoshone Hospital	941.17
40 West Shoshone Hospital	3,486.81
40 Clarkia Library	41.64
40 Kootenai Consolidated Lib	103.29
40 Northside Library	523.79
40 Calder Sewer	-
40 Kingston Cataldo Sewer	948.69
40 Page Sewer	-
40 S. Fork Cd'A River Sewer	-
40 Avery Sewer & Water	511.02
40 Clarkia S&W	-
40 Cataldo Water	310.40
40 Central Shoshone Water	1,278.21
40 E. Shoshone Water	2,184.67
40 Kingston Water	177.96
40 Pinehurst Water	606.28

Teton

41 Bates Cemetery	1,075.69
41 Cache Clawson Cemetery	64,866.76
41 Driggs Darby Cemetery	8,702.10
41 Felt Cemetery	8,772.92
41 Haden Cemetery	19,330.86
41 Victor-Cedron Cemetery	3,893.74

41	Teton County Fire	20,853.08
41	Valley of the Tetons Library	700.76
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42	West End Cemetery	18,845.10
42	Buhl Fire	4,719.15
42	Castleford Fire	44,120.03
42	Filer Fire	77,565.80
42	Hagerman Fire	27,663.36
42	Rock Creek Fire	12,133.20
42	Salmon Tract Fire	216,032.46
42	Twin Falls Fire	406,202.72
42	Buhl Highway	3,887.59
42	Filer Highway	9,639.76
42	Murtaugh Highway	392.10
42	Twin Falls Highway	8,928.53
42	Southern Idaho Junior College	11,333.20
42	Hansen Library	3,301.53
42	Castleford Recreation	10,838.36
42	Filer Recreation	531.30
42	Rogerson Water	10,282.79
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43	McCall Cemetery	35,145.14
43	Valley Center Cemetery	62.34
43	Cascade Fire	466.46
43	McCALL Fire	3,044.51
43	Yellow Pine Fire	2,451.34
43	Cascade Memorial Hospital	1,531.55
43	McCall Hospital	6,632.03
43	Edwards Mosquito Abatement	131.85
43	Southern Valley Recreation	27,144.90
43	North Lake S&W	2,985.64
43	Payette Lakes S&W	2,760.99
43	Payette Lakes S&W Bond	-
43	South Lake Recreational S&W	2,959.18
43	Warm Lake Recreational Water	27.00
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44	Weiser Ambulance	790.11
44	Midvale Cemetery	2,636.80
44	Salubria Cemetery	22,572.70
44	<del>Monroe Mann Creek Pest Control</del>	3,990.26
44	<del>Rodent Control #1</del>	489.28
44	<del>Washington Cnty #3 Pest Control</del>	6,349.50
44	Washington County Pest Control	20,540.78
44	Cambridge Fire	1,380.95
44	Midvale Fire	2,770.94

Twin Falls

Valley

Washington

44 Weiser Fire #1	481.57
44 Flood Control #3	15.90
44 Weiser Valley Highway	170.69
44 Weiser Valley Hospital	719.43
44 Cambridge Community Library	118.56
44 Midvale Library	64.98

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**Total Statewide Distribution: 8,354,530.57**

# STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

(Tax rates for tax year 2002 -- as of January 1, 2002)

State	---Tax Rates--		# of Brackets	--Income Brackets--		---Personal Exemption---			Federal Tax Ded.
	Low	High		Low	High	Single	Married	Child.	
ALABAMA	2.0	- 5.0	3	500 (b)	- 3,000 (b)	1,500	3,000	300	*
ALASKA	No State Income Tax								
ARIZONA	2.87	- 5.04	5	10,000 (b)	- 150,000 (b)	2,100	4,200	2,300	
ARKANSAS	1.0	- 7.0 (e)	6	2,999	- 25,000	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	
CALIFORNIA (a)	1.0	- 9.3	6	5,748 (b)	- 37,725 (b)	79 (c)	158 (c)	247 (c)	
COLORADO	4.63		1	----Flat rate----		-----None-----			
CONNECTICUT	3.0	- 4.5	2	10,000 (b)	- 10,000 (b)	12,750 (f)	24,000 (f)	0	
DELAWARE	2.2	- 5.95	7	5,000	- 60,000	110 (c)	220 (c)	110 (c)	
FLORIDA	No State Income Tax								
GEORGIA	1.0	- 6.0	6	750 (g)	- 7,000 (g)	2,700	5,400	2,700	
HAWAII	1.4	- 8.3	8	2,000 (b)	- 40,000 (b)	1,040	2,080	1,040	
IDAHO	1.6	- 7.8	8	1,087 (h)	- 21,730 (h)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	
ILLINOIS	3.0		1	----Flat rate----		2,000	4,000	2,000	
INDIANA	3.4		1	----Flat rate----		1,000	2,000	1,000	
IOWA (a)	0.36	- 8.98	9	1,211	- 54,495	40 (c)	80 (c)	40 (c)	*
KANSAS	3.5	- 6.45	3	15,000 (b)	- 30,000 (b)	2,250	4,500	2,250	
KENTUCKY	2.0	- 6.0	5	3,000	- 8,000	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	
LOUISIANA	2.0	- 6.0	3	10,000 (b)	- 50,000 (b)	4,500 (i)	9,000 (i)	1,000 (i)	*
MAINE (a)	2.0	- 8.5	4	4,150 (b)	- 16,500 (b)	2,850	5,700	2,850	
MARYLAND	2.0	- 4.75	4	1,000	- 3,000	2,400	4,800	2,400	
MASSACHUSETTS	5.3		1	----Flat rate----		4,400	8,800	1,000	
MICHIGAN (a)	4.1 (j)		1	----Flat rate----		3,000	6,000	3,000	
MINNESOTA (a)	5.35	- 7.85	3	18,710 (k)	- 61,461 (k)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	
MISSISSIPPI	3.0	- 5.0	3	5,000	- 10,000	6,000	12,000	1,500	
MISSOURI	1.5	- 6.0	10	1,000	- 9,000	2,100	4,200	2,100	* (s)
MONTANA (a)	2.0	- 11.0	10	2,200	- 75,400	1,720	3,440	1,720	*
NEBRASKA (a)	2.51	- 6.68	4	2,400 (l)	- 26,500 (l)	94 (c)	188 (c)	94 (c)	
NEVADA	No State Income Tax								
NEW HAMPSHIRE	State Income Tax is Limited to Dividends and Interest Income Only.								
NEW JERSEY	1.4	- 6.37	6	20,000 (m)	- 75,000 (m)	1,000	2,000	1,500	
NEW MEXICO	1.7	- 8.2	7	5,500 (n)	- 65,000 (n)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	
NEW YORK	4.0	- 6.85	5	8,000 (b)	- 20,000 (b)	0	0	1,000	
NORTH CAROLINA (o)	6.0	- 8.25	4	12,750 (o)	- 120,000 (o)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	
NORTH DAKOTA	2.1	- 5.54 (p)	5	27,050 (p)	- 297,350 (p)	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	(p)
OHIO (a)	0.743	- 7.5 (q)	9	5,000	- 200,000	1,150 (q)	2,300 (q)	1,150 (q)	
OKLAHOMA	0.5	- 6.65 (r)	8	1,000	- 10,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	* (r)
OREGON (a)	5.0	- 9.0	3	2,500 (b)	- 6,250 (b)	145 (c)	290 (c)	145 (c)	* (s)
PENNSYLVANIA	2.8		1	----Flat rate----		-----None-----			
RHODE ISLAND	25.0% Federal tax liability (t)								
SOUTH CAROLINA (a)	2.5	- 7.0	6	2,400	- 12,000	3,000 (d)	6,000 (d)	3,000 (d)	
SOUTH DAKOTA	No State Income Tax								
TENNESSEE	State Income Tax is Limited to Dividends and Interest Income Only.								
TEXAS	No State Income Tax								
UTAH (a)	2.30	- 7.0	6	863 (b)	- 4,313 (b)	2,250 (d)	4,500 (d)	2,250 (d)	* (u)
VERMONT	24.0% Federal tax liability (t)								
VIRGINIA	2.0	- 5.75	4	3,000	- 17,000	800	1,600	800	
WASHINGTON	No State Income Tax								
WEST VIRGINIA	3.0	- 6.5	5	10,000	- 60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	
WISCONSIN	4.6	- 6.75 (v)	4	8,280	- 124,200	700	1,400	400	
WYOMING	No State Income Tax								
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	4.5	- 9.3 (w)	3	10,000	- 40,000	1,370	2,740	1,370	

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources.

- (a) Seven states have statutory provision for automatic adjustment of tax brackets, personal exemption or standard deductions to the rate of inflation. Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio indexes the personal exemption amounts only.
- (b) For joint returns, the taxes are twice the tax imposed on half the income.
- (c) tax credits.
- (d) These states allow personal exemption or standard deductions as provided in the IRC. Utah allows a personal exemption equal to three-fourths the federal exemptions.
- (e) A special tax table is available for low income taxpayers reducing their tax payments.
- (f) Combined personal exemptions and standard deduction. An additional tax credit is allowed ranging from 75% to 0% based on state adjusted gross income. Exemption amounts are phased out for higher income taxpayers until they are eliminated for households earning over \$52,500.
- (g) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married households filing separately, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$500 to \$5,000; and the income brackets range from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for joint filers.
- (h) For joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income. A \$10 filing tax is charge for each return and a \$20 credit is allowed for each exemption.
- (i) Combined personal exemption and standard deduction.
- (j) Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 4.0% for tax year 2003.
- (k) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$27,350 to over \$108,661.
- (l) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$4,000 to over \$46,750.
- (m) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$20,000 to over \$150,000.
- (n) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$8,000 to over \$100,000. Married households filing separately pay the tax imposed on half the income.
- (o) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$21,250 to \$200,000. Lower exemption amounts allowed for high income taxpayers. Tax rate scheduled to decrease after tax year 2003.
- (p) Rates reported are for short form filers. Long form filers rates range from 2.67% for income under \$3,000 to 12% over \$50,000. Long form filers only can deduct federal income taxes. An additional \$300 personal exemption is allowed for joint returns or unmarried head of households.
- (q) Plus an additional \$20 per exemption tax credit. Rate reported are for tax year 2001, the 2002 rates will not be determined until July, 2001.
- (r) The rate range reported is for single persons not deducting federal income tax. For married persons filing jointly, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$2,000 to \$21,000. Separate schedules, with rates ranging from 0.5% to 10%, apply to taxpayers deducting federal income taxes.
- (s) Deduction is limited to \$10,000 for joint returns and \$5,000 for individuals in Missouri and to \$5,000 in Oregon.
- (t) Federal Tax Liability prior to the enactment of economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001.
- (u) One half of the federal income taxes are deductible.
- (v) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$11,040 to \$165,600. An additional \$250 exemption is provided for each taxpayer or spouse age 65 or over.
- (w) Tax rate decreases are scheduled for tax years 2003.

# RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES

(For tax year 2002 -- as of January 1, 2002)

State	Tax Rates	Tax Brackets	# of Brackets	Bank Tax Rates	Federal Tax Deductible
ALABAMA	6.5 1.0 -	---Flat Rate---	1	6.5	*
ALASKA	9.4	10,000 90,000	10	1.0 - 9.4	
ARIZONA	6.968 1.0 -	---Flat Rate---	1	6.968	
ARKANSAS	6.5 8.84	3,000 100,000	6	1.0 - 6.5	
CALIFORNIA	(c)	---Flat Rate---	1	10.84 (c)	
COLORADO	4.63	---Flat Rate---	1	4.63	
CONNECTICUT	7.5 (d)	---Flat Rate---	1	7.5 (d)	
DELAWARE	8.7	---Flat Rate---	1	8.7-1.7 (e)	
FLORIDA	5.5 (f)	---Flat Rate---	1	5.5 (f)	
GEORGIA	6.0	---Flat Rate---	1	6.0	
HAWAII	4.4 - 6.4 (g)	25,000 100,000	3	7.92 (g)	
IDAHO	7.6 (h)	---Flat Rate---	1	7.6 (h)	
ILLINOIS	7.3 (i)	---Flat Rate---	1	7.3 (i)	
INDIANA	7.9 (j) 6.0 -	---Flat Rate---	1	8.5	
IOWA	12.0	25,000 250,000	4	5.0	* (k)
KANSAS	4.0 (l) 4.0 -	---Flat Rate---	1	2.25 (l)	
KENTUCKY	8.25 4.0 -	25,000 250,000	5	--- (a)	
LOUISIANA	8.0 3.5 - 8.93	25,000 200,000	5	--- (a)	*
MAINE	(m)	25,000 250,000	4	1.0	
MARYLAND	7.0	---Flat Rate---	1	7.0	
MASSACHUSETTS	9.5 (n)	---Flat Rate---	1	10.5 (n)	
MINNESOTA	9.8 (o) 3.0 -	---Flat Rate---	1	9.8 (o)	
MISSISSIPPI	5.0	5,000 10,000	3	3.0 - 5.0	
MISSOURI	6.25 6.75	---Flat Rate---	1	7.0	* (k)
MONTANA	(p) 5.58 -	---Flat Rate---	1	6.75 (p)	
NEBRASKA	7.81	50,000	2	--- (a)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.5 (q)	---Flat Rate---	1	8.5 (q)	
NEW JERSEY	9.0 (r) 4.8 -	---Flat Rate---	1	9 (r)	
NEW MEXICO	7.6	500,000 1 million	3	4.8 - 7.6	
NEW YORK	7.5 (s)	---Flat Rate---	1	7.5 (s)	
NORTH CAROLINA	6.9 (t) 3.0 -	---Flat Rate---	1	6.9 (t)	
NORTH DAKOTA	10.5 5.1 -	3,000 50,000	6	7 (b)	*
OHIO	8.5 (u)	50,000	2	--- (u)	
OKLAHOMA	6.0	---Flat Rate---	1	6.0	
OREGON	6.6 (b)	---Flat Rate---	1	6.6 (b)	
PENNSYLVANIA	9.99	---Flat Rate---	1	--- (a)	
RHODE ISLAND	9.0 (b)	---Flat Rate---	1	9.0 (v)	
SOUTH CAROLINA	5.0	---Flat Rate---	1	4.5 (w)	
SOUTH DAKOTA	---			6.0-1.0% (b)	

State	Rate	Minimum Tax	Maximum Tax	Rate	Rate
TENNESSEE	6.0	---	Flat Rate---	1	6.0
UTAH	5.0 (b)	---	Flat Rate---		5.0 (b)
	7.0 -				
	9.75				
VERMONT	(b)	10,000	250,000	4	7.0 - 9.75 (b)
VIRGINIA	6.0	---	Flat Rate---	1	6.0 (x)
WEST VIRGINIA	9.0	---	Flat Rate---	1	9.0
WISCONSIN	7.9	---	Flat Rate---	1	7.9
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	9.975 (y)	---	Flat Rate---		9.975 (y)

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources

Note: Michigan imposes a single business tax (sometimes described as a business activities tax or value added tax) of 1.9% on the sum of federal taxable income of the business, compensation paid to employees, dividends, interest, royalties paid and other items. Similarly, Texas imposes a franchise tax of 4.5% of earned surplus. Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming do not have state corporate income taxes.

(a) Rates listed include the corporate tax rate applied to financial institutions or excise taxes based on income. Some states have other taxes based upon the value of deposits or shares.

(b) Minimum tax is \$50 in Arizona, \$50 in North Dakota (banks), \$10 in Oregon, \$250 in Rhode Island, \$500 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah, \$250 in Vermont.

(c) Minimum tax is \$800. The tax rate on S-Corporations is 1.5% (3.5% for banks).

(d) Or 3.1 mills per dollar of capital stock and surplus (maximum tax \$1 million) or \$250.

(e) The marginal rate decreases over 4 brackets ranging from \$20 to \$650 million in taxable income. Building and loan associations are taxed at a flat 8.7%.

(f) Or 3.3% Alternative Minimum Tax. An exemption of \$5,000 is allowed.

(g) Capital gains are taxed at 4%. There is also an alternative tax of 0.5% of gross annual sales.

(h) Minimum tax is \$20. An additional tax of \$10 is imposed on each return.

(i) Includes a 2.5% personal property replacement tax.

(j) Consists of 3.4% on income from sources within the state plus a 4.5% supplemental income tax.

(k) Fifty percent of the federal income tax is deductible.

(l) Plus a surtax of 3.35% (2.125% for banks) taxable income in excess of \$50,000 (\$25,000).

(m) Or a 27% tax on Federal Alternative Minimum Taxable Income.

(n) Rate includes a 14% surtax, as does the following: an additional tax of \$2.60 per \$1,000 on taxable tangible property (or net worth allocable to state, for intangible property corporations); minimum tax of \$456.

(o) Plus a 5.8% tax on any Alternative Minimum Taxable Income over the base tax.

(p) A 7% tax on taxpayers using water's edge combination. Minimum tax is \$50.

(q) Plus a 0.50 percent tax on the enterprise base (total compensation, interest and dividends paid). Business profits tax imposed on both corporations and unincorporated associations.

(r) The rate reported in the table is the corporation business franchise tax rate. The minimum tax is \$210. Corporations not subject to the franchise tax are subject to a 7.25% income tax. Banking and financial corporations other than savings institutions are subject to the franchise tax. Corporations with net income under \$100,000 are taxed at 7.5%. Beginning in 2001, the tax on S corporations is being phased out over a 3-year period. The tax rate on a New Jersey S corporation that has entire net income not subject to federal corporate income tax in excess of \$100,000 will remain at 2% for privilege periods ending on or before June 30, 2001. The rate will be 1.33% for privilege periods ending on or after July 1, 2001, but on or before June 30, 2002; the rate will be 0.67% for privilege periods ending on or after July 1, 2002, but on or before June 30, 2003; and there will be no tax imposed for privilege periods ending on or after July 1, 2003. The tax on S corporation with entire net income not subject to federal corporate income tax of \$100,00 or less is eliminated for privilege periods ending on or after July 1, 2001. Regulated investment companies are subject to a flat tax of \$250 annually.

(s) Or 1.78 (0.1 for banks) mills per dollar of capital (up to \$350,000; or 2.5% of the minimum taxable income; or a minimum of \$1,500 to \$100 depending on payroll size (\$250 for banks); if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income. An addition tax of 0.9 mills per dollar of subsidiary capital is imposed on corporations. Small corporations with income under \$290,000 pay a 7.5% tax on all income.

(t) Financial institutions are also subject to a tax equal to \$30 per one million in assets.

(u) Or 4.0 mills time the value of the taxpayer's issued and outstanding share of stock with a maximum payment of \$150,000. An additional litter tax is imposed equal to 0.11% on the first \$50,000 of taxable income, 0.22% on income over \$50,000; or 0.14 mills on net worth.

(v) For banks, the alternative tax is \$2.50 per \$10,000 of capital stock (\$100 minimum).

(w) Savings and Loans are taxed at a 6% rate.

(x) State and national banks subject to the state's franchise tax on net capital is exempt from the income tax.

(y) Minimum tax is \$100. Includes surtax. Effective 1/1/2003, tax rate decreases to 9.45%.

# Comparison of State and Local Retail Sales Taxes

July, 2001

	Food Items [1] Taxable (T) Exempt (E)	State Rate	Maximum Local Rate [2]	Maximum State/Local Rate [2]
Alabama	T	4.00	5.00	9.00
Alaska	T	---	6.00 [4]	6.00
Arizona	E	5.60	3.00	8.60
Arkansas	T	5.125	3.00	8.125
California	E	5.75	2.50	8.25
Colorado	E	2.90	4.50	7.40
Connecticut	E	6.00	---	6.00
District of Columbia	E	5.75	---	5.75
Florida	E	6.00	2.50	8.50
Georgia	E	4.00	3.00	7.00
Hawaii	T*	4.00	---	4.00
Idaho	T*	5.00	2.00	7.00
Illinois	T**	6.25	2.50	8.75
Indiana	E	5.00	---	5.00
Iowa	E	5.00	2.00	7.00
Kansas	T*	4.90	3.00	7.90
Kentucky	E	6.00	---	6.00
Louisiana	T [3]	4.00	5.50	9.50
Maine	E	5.00	---	5.00
Maryland	E	5.00	---	5.00
Massachusetts	E	5.00	---	5.00
Michigan	E	6.00	---	6.00
Minnesota	E	6.50	1.00	7.50
Mississippi	T	7.00	---	7.00
Missouri	T	4.225	4.00	8.225
Nebraska	E	5.00	1.50	6.50
Nevada	E	6.50	0.75	7.25
New Jersey	E	6.00	---	6.00
New Mexico	T	5.00	2.1875	7.1875
New York	E	4.00	4.50	8.50
North Carolina	E [5]	4.00	2.00	6.00
North Dakota	E	5.00	2.00	7.00
Ohio	E	5.00	2.00	7.00
Oklahoma	T	4.50	5.25	9.78
Pennsylvania	E	6.00	1.00	7.00
Rhode Island	E	7.00	---	7.00
South Carolina	T**	5.00	1.00	6.00
South Dakota	T*	4.00	2.00	6.00

State	Local Sales Tax Rate	State Rate	Local Rate	Total Rate
Tennessee	T	6.00	2.75	8.75
Texas	E	6.25	2.00	8.25
Utah	T	4.75	2.00	6.75
Vermont	E	5.00	---	5.00
Virginia	T**	3.50	1.00	4.50
WASHINGTON	E	6.50	2.30	8.80
West Virginia	T	6.00	---	6.00
Wisconsin	E	5.00	0.60	5.60
Wyoming	T*	4.00	2.00	6.00

[1] Food purchased for consumption off-premises.

[2] Highest local rate known to be actually levied by at least one jurisdiction. Includes local taxes for general purposes and those

earmarked for specific purposes (e.g. transit). Taxes applying only to specified sales (e.g. lodging or meals) are excluded.

[3] Exemption has been temporarily suspended for the state tax; food remains subject to local taxes.

[4] Alaskan cities and boroughs may levy local sales taxes from 1% to 6%.

[5] Food exempt from state tax, but subject to local taxes.

\* Income tax credit allowed to offset sales tax on food.

\*\* Food taxed at lower rate.

Source: "State Tax Guide," Commerce Clearing House, Inc.; Federation of Tax Administrators.

Table was compiled by the Washington Dept. of Revenue. Updated 10/18/2001, from state websites and input from state revenue/tax agency responses.

# STATE EXCISE TAX RATES ON CIGARETTES

(July 1, 2002)

STATE	TAX RATE (¢ per pack)	RANK	STATE	TAX RATE (¢ per pack)	RANK
Alabama (1)	16.5	44	Nebraska (3)	34	29
Alaska	100	6	Nevada	35	28
Arizona	58	20	New Hampshire	52	23
Arkansas (2)	31.5	32	New Jersey	150	1
California	87	12	New Mexico	21	38
Colorado	20	39	New York (1)	150	1
Connecticut	111	5	North Carolina	5	49
Delaware	24	35	North Dakota	44	25
Florida	33.9	30	Ohio	55	22
Georgia	12	46	Oklahoma	23	37
Hawaii (3)	100	6	Oregon	68	18
Idaho	28	34	Pennsylvania (3)	31	33
Illinois (1)	98	10	Rhode Island	132	4
Indiana	55.5	21	South Carolina	7	48
Iowa	36	27	South Dakota	33	31
Kansas	70	16	Tennessee (1) (2)	13	45
Kentucky (2)	3	50	Texas	41	26
Louisiana (3)	24	35	Utah	69.5	17
Maine	100	6	Vermont	93	11
Maryland	100	6	Virginia (1)	2.5	51
Massachusetts	76	14	Washington	142.5	3
Michigan	75	15	West Virginia	17	42
Minnesota	48	24	Wisconsin	77	13
Mississippi	18	40	Wyoming	12	46
Missouri (1)	17	42	Dist. of Columbia	65	19
Montana	18	40			
			U. S. Median	41.0	

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources

(1) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes in AL, 1¢ to 6¢; IL, 10¢ to 15¢; MO, 4¢ to 7¢; NYC 8¢; TN, 1¢; and VA, 2¢ to 15¢.

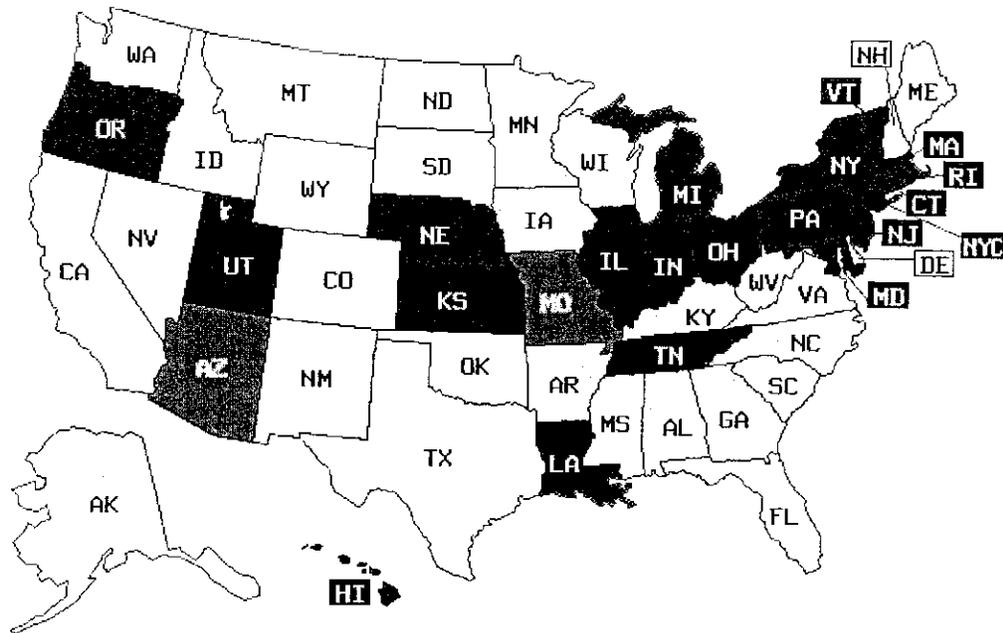
(2) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.1¢ per pack in KY and 0.05¢ in TN. In AR, a \$1.25/1,000 cigarette fee is imposed.

(3) Several states are scheduled to increase their tax rates further in 2002. HI, another 20¢ on 10/1/02; LA, 12¢ on 8/1/02; NE, 30¢ on 10/1/02; and PA, 69¢ on 7/15/02.

# Cigarette Tax Increases-- 2002

[click here to see detail](#)

Cigarette Increases Enacted in 2002  
(October 2002)



■ States that increased cigarette excise taxes in 2002  
▨ Cigarette tax increase before electorate in 2002

	Increase Per	New Pack	Effective Date
Connecticut	\$0.61	\$1.11	4/3/2002
Hawaii	\$0.20	\$1.20	10/1/2002
Hawaii	\$0.20	\$1.40	7/1/2004
Illinois	\$0.40	\$0.98	7/1/2002
Indiana	\$0.40	\$0.555	7/1/2002
Kansas	\$0.46	\$0.70	7/1/2002
Kansas	\$0.09	\$0.79	7/1/2003
Louisiana	\$0.12	\$0.36	8/1/2002
Maryland	\$0.34	\$1.00	7/1/2002
Massachusetts	\$0.75	\$1.51	7/25/2002
Michigan	\$0.50	\$1.25	8/1/2002
Nebraska	\$0.30	\$0.64	10/1/2002
New Jersey	\$0.70	\$1.50	7/1/2002
New York	\$1.42	\$1.50	7/2/2002
New York	\$0.39	\$1.50	4/3/2002
Ohio	\$0.31	\$0.55	7/1/2002
Oregon	\$0.60	\$1.28	11/1/2002
Pennsylvania	\$0.69	\$1.00	7/15/2002
Rhode Island	\$0.32	\$1.32	5/1/2002
Tennessee	\$0.07	\$0.20	7/15/2002
Utah	\$0.18	\$0.695	5/6/2002
Vermont	\$0.49	\$0.93	7/1/2002
Vermont	\$0.26	\$1.19	7/1/2003
U.S. Median*		\$0.48	10/1/2002

# State Tax Rates on Other Tobacco Products

January 1, 2002

State	Tax Rate/Base (1)	State	Tax Rate/Base (1)
Alabama		Michigan	16% Wholesale Price
Cigars (2)	1.5¢-20.25¢/ 10 cigars	Minnesota	35% Wholesale Price
Tobacco/Snuff	0.6¢-4.4¢/ ounce	Mississippi	15% Manufactures Price
Alaska	75% Wholsale Price	Missouri	10% Manufactures Price
Arizona		Montana	12.5% Wholesale Price
Cigars (2)	6.5¢-64¢/ 10 cigars	Nebraska	15% Wholesale Price
Tobacco/Snuff	6.5¢/ounce	Nevada	30% Wholesale Price
Arkansas	23% Manufactures Price	New Hampshire	21.6% Wholesale Price
California (3)	56.65% Wholesale Price	New Jersey (6)	48% Wholesale Price
Colorado	20% Manufactures Price	New Mexico	25% Product value
Connecticut (5)	20% Wholesale Price	New York	20% Wholesale Price
Delaware	15% Wholesale Price	North Carolina	2% Wholesale Price
Florida		North Dakota	
Tobacco/Snuff	25% Wholesale Price	Cigars & Tobacco	28% Wholesale Price
Georgia		Chew Tobacco/Snuff	16¢-60¢/ounce
Little Cigars	2.0¢/10 cigars	Ohio	17% Wholesale Price
Other Cigars	13% Wholesale Price	Oklahoma	
Hawaii	40% Wholesale Price	Cigars (2)	9.0¢-30.0¢/ 10 cigars
Idaho	40% Wholesale Price	Tobacco/Snuf	30%-40% factory list price
Indiana	15% Wholesale Price	Oregon	65% Wholesale Price
Illinois	18% Wholesale Price	Rhode Island	20% Wholesale Price
Iowa	22% Wholesale Price	South Carolina	5% Manufactures Price
Kansas	10% Manufactures Price	South Dakota	10% Wholesale Price
Louisiana		Tennessee	6% Wholesale Price
Cigars	8%-20% Manufacture Price	Texas	
Tobacco/Snuff	33% Manufactures Price	Cigars (2)	1.0¢-15.0¢/10 cigars
Maine		Tobacco/Snuff	35.213% Manufactures Price
Chewing Tob./Snuff	62% Wholesale Price	Utah	35% Manufactures Price
Smoking Tob./Cigars	16% Wholesale Price	Vermont	41% Manufactures Price
Maryland	15% Wholesale Price	Washington	129.42% Wholesale Price
Massachusetts		West Virginia	7% Wholesale Price
Smokless Tob.	75% Wholesale Price	Wisconsin	25% Manuufactures Price
Smoking Tob./Cigars	15% Wholesale Price	Wyoming (4)	20% Wholesale Price

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources.

(1) The volume based tax rates were converted to cents per 10 cigars or per ounce for consistency.

(2) Tax rate on cigars varies based on the selling price.

(3) Tax rate is adjusted annually by the state, effective July 1st of each year.

(4) or 10% of the retail price.

Other Tobacco Tax Products Taxes

- (5) Snuff tobacco taxed at 40 cents per ounce.
- (6) Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 30% on 2/1/02.



# State Wine Excise Tax Rates

January 1, 2002

STATE	EXCISE TAX RATES (\$ per gallon)	SALES TAXES APPLIED	OTHER TAXES
Alabama	\$1.70	Yes	over 14% - sold through state store
Alaska	0.85	n.a.	
Arizona	0.84	Yes	
Arkansas	0.75	Yes	under 5% - \$0.25/gallon; \$0.05/case; and 3% off- and 10% on-premise
California	0.20	Yes	sparkling wine - \$0.30/gallon
Colorado	0.32	Yes	
Connecticut	0.60	Yes	over 21% and sparkling wine - \$1.50/gallon
Delaware	0.97	n.a.	
Florida	2.25	Yes	over 17.259% - \$3.00/gallon, sparkling wine \$3.50/gallon 6.67¢/4 ounces on-premise retail tax
Georgia	1.51	Yes	over 14% - \$2.54/gallon; \$0.83/gallon local tax
Hawaii	1.36	Yes	Sparkling wine - \$2.09/gallon and wine coolers - \$0.84/gallon
Idaho	0.45	Yes	
Illinois	0.73	Yes	over 20% - \$4.50/gallon; \$0.30/gallon in Chicago and (\$0.16-\$0.30)/gallon in Cook County
Indiana	0.47	Yes	over 21% - \$2.68/gallon
Iowa	1.75	Yes	under 5% - \$0.19/gallon
Kansas	0.30	no	over 14% - \$0.75/gallon; 8% off- and 10% on-premise
Kentucky	0.50	Yes*	9% wholesale
Louisiana	0.11	Yes	14% to 24% - \$0.23/gallon, over 24% and sparkling wine - \$1.59/gallon
Maine	0.60	Yes	over 15.5% - sold through state stores, sparkling wine - \$1.25/gallon; additional 5% on-premise sales tax
Maryland	0.40	Yes	
Massachusetts	0.55	Yes*	sparkling wine - \$0.70/gallon;
Michigan	0.51	Yes	over 16% - \$0.76/gallon
Minnesota	0.30	--	14% to 21% - \$0.95/gallon, under 24% and sparkling wine - \$1.82/gallon; \$0.01/bottle (except miniatures) and 9.0% sales tax
Mississippi	0.35	Yes	over 14% and sparkling wine - sold through the state
Missouri	0.36	Yes	
Montana	1.06	n.a.	over 16% - sold through state stores
Nebraska	0.75	Yes	over 14% - \$1.35/gallon
Nevada	0.40	Yes	14% to 22% - \$0.75/gallon, over 22% - \$2.05/gallon
New Hampshire	see footnote (1)	n.a.	
New Jersey	0.70	Yes	

New Mexico	1.70	Yes	over 14% - \$6.06/gallon
New York	0.19	Yes	
North Carolina	0.79	Yes	over 17% - \$0.91/gallon
North Dakota	0.50	--	over 17% - \$0.60/gallon, Sparkling wine - \$1.00/gallon; 7% state sales tax
Ohio	0.32	Yes	over 14% - \$1.00/gallon, vermouth - \$1.10/gallon and sparkling wine - \$1.50/gallon
Oklahoma	0.72	Yes	over 14% - \$1.44/gallon, sparkling wine - \$2.08/gallon; \$1.00/bottle on-premise and 12% on-premise
Oregon	0.67	n.a.	over 14% - \$0.77/gallon
Pennsylvania	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Rhode Island	0.60	Yes	sparkling wine - \$0.75/gallon
South Carolina	0.90	Yes	\$0.18/gallon additional tax
South Dakota	0.93	Yes	14% to 20% - \$1.45/gallon, over 21% and sparkling wine - \$2.07/gallon; 2% wholesale tax
Tennessee	1.10	Yes	\$0.15/case and 15% on-premise; under 7% - \$1.10/gallon.
Texas	0.20	Yes	over 14% - \$0.408/gallon and sparkling wine - \$0.516/gallon; 14% on-premise and \$0.05/drink on airline sales
Utah	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Vermont	0.55	Yes	over 16% - sold through state store, 10% on-premise sales tax
Virginia	1.51	Yes	under 4% - \$0.2565/gallon and over 14% - sold through state store
Washington	0.87	Yes	over 14% - \$1.72/gallon
West Virginia	1.00	Yes	5% local tax
Wisconsin	0.25	Yes	over 14% - \$0.45/gallon
Wyoming	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Dist. of Columbia	0.30	Yes	8% off- and 10% on-premise sales tax, over 14% - \$0.40/gallon and Sparkling - \$0.45/gallon.
U.S. Median	0.60		

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources.

\* Sales tax is applied to on-premise sales only.

(1) All wine sales are through state stores. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees and net profits.

# State Beer Excise Tax Rates

January 1, 2002

	<b>EXCISE TAX RATES (\$ per gallon)</b>	<b>SALES TAXES APPLIED</b>	<b>OTHER TAXES</b>
Alabama	\$0.53	Yes	\$0.52/gallon local tax
Alaska	0.35	n.a.	
Arizona	0.16	Yes	
Arkansas	0.23	Yes	under 3.2% - \$0.16/gallon; \$0.008/gallon and 3% off- 10% on-premise tax
California	0.20	Yes	
Colorado	0.08	Yes	
Connecticut	0.19	Yes	
Delaware	0.16	n.a.	
Florida	0.48	Yes	2.67¢/12 ounces on-premise retail tax
Georgia	0.48	Yes	\$0.53/gallon local tax
Hawaii	0.92	Yes	\$0.53/gallon draft beer
Idaho	0.15	Yes	over 4% - \$0.45/gallon
Illinois	0.185	Yes	\$0.16/gallon in Chicago and \$0.06/gallon in Cook County
Indiana	0.12	Yes	
Iowa	0.19	Yes	
Kansas	0.18	--	over 3.2% - {8% off- and 10% on-premise}, under 3.2% - 4.25% sales tax.
Kentucky	0.08	Yes*	9% wholesale tax
Louisiana	0.32	Yes	\$0.048/gallon local tax
Maine	0.35	Yes	additional 5% on-premise tax
Maryland	0.09	Yes	\$0.2333/gallon in Garrett County
Massachusetts	0.11	Yes*	0.57% on private club sales
Michigan	0.20	Yes	
Minnesota	0.15	--	under 3.2% - \$0.077/gallon. 9.0% sales tax
Mississippi	0.43	Yes	
Missouri	0.06	Yes	
Montana	0.14	n.a.	
Nebraska	0.23	Yes	
Nevada	0.09	Yes	
New Hampshire	0.30	n.a.	
New Jersey	0.12	Yes	
New Mexico	0.41	Yes	
New York (1)	0.135	Yes	\$0.12/gallon in New York City
North Carolina	0.53	Yes	\$0.48/gallon bulk beer

State	Excise Tax Rate	Yes/No	Notes
North Dakota	0.16	--	7% state sales tax, bulk beer \$0.08/gal.
Ohio	0.18	Yes	
Oklahoma	0.40	Yes	under 3.2% - \$0.36/gallon; \$1.00/case on-premise and 12% on-premise
Oregon	0.08	n.a.	
Pennsylvania	0.08	Yes	
Rhode Island	0.10	Yes	\$0.04/case wholesale tax
South Carolina	0.77	Yes	
South Dakota	0.27	Yes	
Tennessee	0.13	Yes	17% wholesale tax
Texas	0.19	Yes	over 4% - \$0.198/gallon, 14% on-premise and \$0.05/drink on airline sales
Utah	0.35	Yes	over 3.2% - sold through state store
Vermont	0.265	no	6% to 8% alcohol - \$0.55; 10% on-premise sales tax
Virginia	0.26	Yes	
Washington	0.261	Yes	
West Virginia	0.18	Yes	
Wisconsin	0.06	Yes	
Wyoming	0.02	Yes	
Dist. of Columbia	0.09	Yes	8% off- and 10% on-premise sales tax
U.S. Median	\$0.185		

*SOURCE: Compiled by FTA from various sources.*

*\* Sales tax is applied to on-premise sales only.*

*(1) Tax rate scheduled to decrease to 12.5 cents per gallon 9/1/03.*

# State Liquor Excise Tax Rates

January 1, 2002

STATE	EXCISE TAX RATES (\$ per gallon)	SALES TAXES APPLIED	OTHER TAXES
Alabama	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Alaska	\$5.60	n.a.	under 21% - \$0.85/gallon
Arizona	3.00	Yes	
Arkansas	2.50	Yes	under 5% - \$0.50/gallon, under 21% -\$1.00/gallon; \$0.20/case and 3% off- 14% on-premise retail taxes
California	3.30	Yes	over 50% - \$6.60/gallon
Colorado	2.28	Yes	
Connecticut	4.50	Yes	under 7% - \$2.05/gallon
Delaware	3.75	n.a.	under 25% - \$2.50/gallon
Florida	6.50	Yes	under 17.259% - \$2.25/gallon, over 55.780% - \$9.53/gallon 6.67¢/ounce on-premise retail tax
Georgia	3.79	Yes	\$0.83/gallon local tax
Hawaii	5.92	Yes	
Idaho	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Illinois	4.50	Yes	under 20% - \$0.73/gallon; \$0.50/gallon in Chicago and \$1.00/gallon in Cook County
Indiana	2.68	Yes	under 15% - \$0.47/gallon
Iowa	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Kansas	2.50	no	8% off- and 10% on-premise retail tax
Kentucky	1.92	Yes*	under 6% - \$0.25/gallon; \$0.05/case and 9% wholesale tax
Louisiana	2.50	Yes	under 6% - \$0.32/gallon
Maine	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Maryland	1.50	Yes	
Massachusetts	4.05	Yes*	under 15% - \$1.10/gallon, over 50% alcohol - \$4.05/proof gallon; 0.57% on private club sales
Michigan	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Minnesota	5.03	--	\$0.01/bottle (except miniatures) and 9.0% sales tax
Mississippi	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Missouri	2.00	Yes	

Montana	see footnote (1)	n.a.	
Nebraska	3.00	Yes	
Nevada	2.05	Yes	under 14% - \$0.40/gallon and under 21% - \$0.75/gallon.
New Hampshire	see footnote (1)	n.a.	
New Jersey	4.40	Yes	
New Mexico	6.06	Yes	
New York	6.44	Yes	under 24% - \$2.54/gallon; \$1.00/gallon New York City
North Carolina	see footnote (1)	Yes*	
North Dakota	2.50	--	7% state sales tax
Ohio	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Oklahoma	5.56	Yes	\$1.00/bottle on-premise and 12% on-premise
Oregon	see footnote (1)	n.a.	
Pennsylvania	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Rhode Island	3.75	Yes	
South Carolina	2.72	Yes	\$5.36/case and 9% surtax
South Dakota	3.93	Yes	under 14% - \$0.93/gallon, 2% wholesale tax
Tennessee	4.00	Yes	\$0.15/case and 15% on-premise; under 7% - \$1.10/gallon.
Texas	2.40	Yes	14% on-premise and \$0.05/drink on airline sales
Utah	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Vermont	see footnote (1)	no	10% on-premise sales tax
Virginia	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Washington	see footnote (1)	Yes*	
West Virginia	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Wisconsin	3.25	Yes	
Wyoming	see footnote (1)	Yes	
Dist. of Columbia	1.50	Yes	8% off- and 10% on-premise sales tax
U.S. Median	\$3.30		

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources.

\* Sales tax is applied to on-premise sales only.

(1) In 18 states, the government directly controls the sales of distilled spirits. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees and net liquor profits.

# Motor Fuel Excise Tax Rates

January 1, 2002

Note: The tax rates listed are fuel excise taxes collected by distributor/supplier/retailers in each state. Additional taxes may apply to motor carriers. For information of carrier taxes, see the [IFTA, Inc. Home Page](#).

State	---Gasoline---			---Diesel Fuel---			---Gasohol---			Notes
	Excise Tax	Add'l Tax	Total Tax	Excise Tax	Add'l Tax	Total Tax	Excise Tax	Add'l Tax	Total Tax	
Alabama /1	16.0	2.0	18.0	17.0	2.0	19.0	16.0	2.0	18.0	Inspection fee
Alaska	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	0.0		0.0	
Arizona	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	/3
Arkansas	21.5	0.2	21.7	22.5	0.2	22.7	21.5	0.2	21.7	Environment surcharge
California	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	Sales tax applicable
Colorado	22.0		22.0	20.5		20.5	22.0		22.0	
Connecticut	25.0		25.0	18.0		18.0	24.0		24.0	
Delaware	23.0		23.0	22.0		22.0	23.0		23.0	Plus 0.5% GRT /5
Florida /2	4.0	9.9	13.9	16.5	9.9	26.4	4.0	9.9	13.9	Sales tax added to excise /2
Georgia	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5	Sales tax applicable (3%)
Hawaii /1	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	Sales tax applicable
Idaho	25.0	1	26.0	25.0	1	26.0	22.5	1	23.5	Clean water tax /7
Illinois /1	19.0	0.3	19.3	21.5		21.5	19.0		19.0	Sales tax appl., env. fee /3
Indiana	15.0		15.0	16.0		16.0	15.0		15.0	Sales tax applicable /3
Iowa	20.0		20.0	22.5		22.5	19.0		19.0	
Kansas	21.0		21.0	23.0		23.0	21.0		21.0	
Kentucky	15.0	1.4	16.4	12.0	1.4	13.4	15.0	1.4	16.4	Environmental fee /4 /3
Louisiana	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Maine	22.0		22.0	23.0		23.0	22.0		22.0	
Maryland	23.5		23.5	24.25		24.3	23.5		23.5	
Massachusetts	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	
Michigan	19.0		19.0	15.0		15.0	19.0		19.0	Sales tax applicable
Minnesota	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Mississippi	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	Environmental fee
Missouri	17.0	0.05	17.05	17.0	0.05	17.05	15.0	0.05	15.05	Inspection fee
Montana	27.0		27.0	27.75		27.75	27.0		27.0	
Nebraska	24.5	0.9	25.4	24.5	0.3	24.8	24.5	0.9	25.4	Petroleum fee /5
Nevada /1	24.0		24.00	27.0		27.0	24.0		24.00	

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Notes
New Hampshire	18.0	1.0	19.0	18.0	1.0	19.0	18.0	1.0	19.0	Oil discharge cleanup fee
New Jersey	10.5	4.0	14.50	13.5	4.0	17.50	10.5	4.0	14.50	Petroleum fee
New Mexico	17.0	1.0	18.0	18.0	1.0	19.0	17.0	1.0	18.0	Petroleum loading fee
New York	8.0	14.6	22.6	8.0	12.85	20.85	8.0	14.6	22.6	Sales tax applicable /4 Inspection tax
North Carolina	24.2	0.25	24.45	24.2	0.25	24.45	24.2	0.25	24.45	
North Dakota	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	
Ohio	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	Plus 3 cents commercial Environmental fee
Oklahoma	16.0	1.0	17.0	13.0	1.0	14.0	16.0	1.0	17.0	
Oregon /1	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	
Pennsylvania	12.0	14.6	26.6	12.0	19.8	31.8	12.0	14.6	26.6	Oil franchise tax
Rhode Island	28.0	1	29.0	28.0	1	29.0	28.0	1	29.0	LUST tax
South Carolina	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	
South Dakota /1	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	20.0		20.0	
Tennessee /1	20.0	1.4	21.4	17.0	1.4	18.4	20.0	1.4	21.4	Petroleum Tax & Envir. Fee
Texas	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Utah	24.5	0.25	24.75	24.5	0.25	24.75	24.5	0.25	24.75	
Vermont	19.0	1.0	20.0	16.0	1.0	17.0	19.0	1.0	20.0	Petroleum cleanup fee
Virginia /1	17.5		17.5	16.0		16.0	17.5		17.5	/6
Washington	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	0.5% privilege tax Sales tax added to excise
West Virginia	20.5	4.85	25.35	20.5	4.85	25.35	20.5	4.85	25.35	
Wisconsin /5	27.3		27.3	27.3		27.3	27.3		27.3	/5
Wyoming /8	13.0	1	14.0	13.0	1	14.0	13.0	1	14.0	LUST tax
Dist. of Columbia	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Federal	18.3	0.1	18.4	24.3	0.1	24.4	13.0	0.1	13.1	/7 LUST tax

SOURCE: Compiled by FTA from various sources.

/1 Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In AL, 1 - 3 cents; HI, 8 to 11.5 cent; IL, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook county (gasoline only); NV, 1.75 to 7.75 cents; OR, 1 to 3 cents; SD and TN, one cent; and VA 2%.

/2 Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 5.5 cents to 17 cents (average is 13.4¢). Plus a 2.07 cent per gallon pollution tax.

/3 Carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to AZ-8 cents, IL-6.3 cents (g) 6.0 cents (d), IN-11 cents, KY-2% (g) 4.7% (d).

/4 Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rates are: KY, 9%; and NC, 17.5¢ + 7%.

/5 Portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, or cost of fuel to state government.

/6 Large trucks pay an additional 3.5 cents.

/7 Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the max. 10% ethanol).

/8 Tax rate scheduled in increase to 16 cents, after June 30, 2002.

## 2001 Property Tax Analysis Charts

Chart	Title
I	Comparison of 2000 and 2001 Taxable Market Value and Estimated Property Tax Collections by Category of Property.
II	Effects of 2001 Homeowner's Exemption
III	Comparison of 2000 and 2001 Property Taxes and Effects of 2001 Homeowner's Exemption on Individual Property
IV	Percent of Total 2001 Property Taxes Paid by Each Major Category of Property
V	Comparison of 2000 – 2001 Property Tax by District Type
VI	School Property Taxes by Fund Comparison of Property Tax Budgets 2000 – 2001
VII	Comparison of Property Tax Budget 2000 – 2001 by Type of Taxing District (exempt & non-exempt funds)
VIII	2001 Average Property Tax Rates



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Comparison of 2000 and 2001 Taxable Market Value and  
Estimated Property Tax Collections by Category of Property

November 14, 2001

Category of Property	2001 Market Value Including 2000 Sub. Roll	% of Market Value in Category	% Change in Market Value 2000/2001	Estimated 2001 Tax Rate	Estimated 2001 Tax (\$)	% of Tax in Category	% Change in Taxes 2000/2001
<b>Residential:</b>							
Urban owner-occupied	12,597,855,455	19.3%	6.7%	1.826%	\$229,982,843	24.2%	4.9%
Rural owner-occupied	6,896,693,938	10.6%	6.5%	1.239%	\$85,460,777	9.0%	5.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,494,549,393</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>1.618%</b>	<b>\$315,443,620</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Urban non owner occupied	8,931,955,848	13.7%	11.3%	1.415%	\$126,387,558	13.3%	8.1%
Rural non owner occupied	9,718,873,868	14.9%	9.9%	1.024%	\$99,523,580	10.5%	8.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,650,829,716</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>1.211%</b>	<b>\$225,911,138</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Residential subtotal</b>	<b>38,145,379,109</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>1.419%</b>	<b>\$541,354,758</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Commercial:</b>							
Urban	12,967,534,048	19.8%	7.2%	1.743%	\$226,018,004	23.8%	4.7%
Rural	5,677,651,665	8.7%	5.3%	1.286%	\$72,991,721	7.7%	2.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,645,185,713</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>1.604%</b>	<b>\$299,009,725</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Agricultural:</b>	3,735,423,367	5.7%	-18.3%	1.203%	\$44,920,671	4.7%	-18.7%
<b>Timber:</b>	1,117,085,647	1.7%	-5.8%	1.154%	\$12,893,961	1.4%	-3.4%
<b>Mining:</b>	124,227,470	0.2%	-38.2%	1.270%	\$1,577,894	0.2%	-26.7%
<b>Real &amp; Personal:</b>							
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>61,767,301,306</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>1.457%</b>	<b>\$899,757,010</b>	<b>94.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Operating:</b>							
Urban	961,739,552	1.5%	10.9%	1.783%	\$17,152,568	1.8%	8.5%
Rural	2,609,835,602	4.0%	2.6%	1.209%	\$31,565,715	3.3%	1.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,571,575,154</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>1.364%</b>	<b>\$48,718,283</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
<b>Total Urban</b>	35,459,084,903	54.3%	8.1%	1.691%	\$599,540,974	63.2%	5.6%
<b>Total Rural</b>	29,879,791,557	45.7%	2.3%	1.168%	\$348,934,319	36.8%	0.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65,338,876,460</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>1.452%</b>	<b>\$948,475,293</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Residential owner occupied and non owner occupied shares adjusted in 2001.

Char  
Effects of the 2001 Homeowner's Exemption  
Values and Taxes Assuming NO Homeowner's Exemption

November 14, 2001

Category of Property	2001 Market Value Without Homeowner's Exemption (\$)	% of Market Value in Category	% Change in total Market Value 2000/2001	Estimated 2001 Tax Rate w/o Homeowner's Exemption	Estimated 2001 Tax w/o Homeowner's Exemption (\$)	% of Tax in Cat.	Changes in 2001 Taxes if NO Homeowner's Exemption	
							% change:	\$ change:
<b>Residential:</b>								
Urban owner-occupied	20,008,358,664	26.1%	6.0%	1.500%	\$300,069,963	31.6%	30.5%	70,087,120
Rural owner-occupied	10,953,572,725	14.3%	5.8%	1.031%	\$112,953,669	11.9%	32.2%	27,492,891
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>30,961,931,389</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>1.334%</b>	<b>\$413,023,632</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>97,580,012</b>
Urban non owner occupied	8,931,955,848	11.6%	11.3%	1.214%	\$108,429,037	11.4%	-14.2%	(17,958,521)
Rural non owner occupied	9,718,873,868	12.7%	9.9%	0.890%	\$86,538,093	9.1%	-13.0%	(12,985,487)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,650,829,716</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>1.045%</b>	<b>\$194,967,130</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>-13.7%</b>	<b>(30,944,008)</b>
<b>Residential subtotal</b>	<b>49,612,761,105</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>1.225%</b>	<b>607,990,762</b>	<b>64.1%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>66,636,003</b>
<b>Commercial:</b>								
Urban	12,967,534,048	16.9%	7.2%	1.447%	\$187,582,668	19.8%	-17.0%	(38,435,336)
Rural	5,677,651,665	7.4%	5.3%	1.082%	\$61,414,861	6.5%	-15.9%	(11,576,860)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,645,185,713</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>1.335%</b>	<b>\$248,997,529</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>-16.7%</b>	<b>(50,012,196)</b>
<b>Agricultural:</b>	<b>3,735,423,367</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>-18.3%</b>	<b>1.012%</b>	<b>\$37,816,194</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>-15.8%</b>	<b>(7,104,477)</b>
<b>Timber:</b>	<b>1,117,085,647</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>1.005%</b>	<b>\$11,228,914</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>-12.9%</b>	<b>(1,665,047)</b>
<b>Mining:</b>	<b>124,227,470</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-38.2%</b>	<b>1.126%</b>	<b>\$1,399,185</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>(178,708)</b>
<b>Real &amp; Personal</b>								
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73,234,683,302</b>	<b>95.3%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>1.239%</b>	<b>\$907,432,584</b>	<b>95.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>7,675,575</b>
<b>Operating:</b>								
Urban	961,739,552	1.3%	10.9%	1.477%	\$14,202,112	1.5%	-17.2%	(2,950,456)
Rural	2,609,835,602	3.4%	2.6%	1.028%	\$26,840,597	2.8%	-15.0%	(4,725,118)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,571,575,154</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>1.149%</b>	<b>\$41,042,709</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>-15.8%</b>	<b>(7,675,575)</b>
<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>42,869,588,112</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>1.424%</b>	<b>\$610,283,781</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>10,742,807</b>
<b>Total Rural</b>	<b>33,936,670,344</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>0.997%</b>	<b>\$338,191,512</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>(10,742,807)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>76,806,258,456</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>1.235%</b>	<b>\$948,475,293</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>

Residential owner occupied and non owner occupied shares adjusted in 2001.

**Chart III**  
**Comparison of 2000 & 2001 Property Taxes and**  
**Effects of 2000 Homeowner's Exemption on Individual Property**

November 14, 2001

Location	Type of Property	2000 Property Taxes (\$)	2001 Property Taxes (\$)	% Change 2000 - 2001	2001 Tax Without Homeowner's Exempt. (\$)	% Change in 2001 Tax if NO Home. Exempt
Urban	Owner Occupied Residential	952	973	2.3%	1,378	41.6%
Urban	Commercial	2,375	2,361	-0.6%	1,960	-17.0%
Rural	Owner Occupied Residential	644	661	2.6%	948	43.5%
Rural	Commercial	1,752	1,742	-0.6%	1,465	-15.9%
Rural	Farm	4,513	3,806	-15.7%	3,595	-5.5%

Farm property is assumed to be valued as follows:

	Taxable Value: (after Home. Ex.)	
	2000	2001
Agricultural land and equipment <sup>1</sup>	\$322,020	\$263,154
Owner - occupied house	\$74,236	\$77,205
Residential land	\$14,141	\$14,707
Total	\$410,398	\$355,066

Commercial property is valued as follows:

	2000	2001
Commercial real and personal property	\$133,080	\$135,475

Residential property is valued as follows:

	Taxable Value: (after Home. Ex.)	
	2000	2001
Owner - occupied house	\$74,236	\$77,205
Residential land	\$14,141	\$14,707
Total	\$88,377	\$91,912

**Inflation Adjustments**

Owner Occupied Residential values have been inflated by 4.0% in 2001;  
 Commercial values are inflated by 1.8% in 2001.  
 The remainder of residential and commercial growth is attributed to new construction.  
 Farm land values have been inflated 2.9% in 2001.  
<sup>1</sup> - Qualifying agricultural equipment is exempt beginning in 2001.

## Percent of Total 2001 Property Taxes Paid by Each Major Category of Property

November 14, 2001

County	Residential Property:			Commercial & Industry:		Farms Total	Timber Total	Mining Total	All Real & Personal		Operating Property:		Subtotal	
	Urban	Rural	Subtotal	Urban	Rural				Subtotal	Urban	Rural	Subtotal		
												Urban		Rural
ADA	45.1%	9.9%	55.0%	32.1%	9.2%	41.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	96.8%	1.9%	1.3%	3.2%	
ADAMS	13.0%	41.2%	54.3%	8.7%	7.0%	15.7%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	86.7%	0.7%	12.7%	13.3%	
BANNOCK	53.1%	8.7%	61.8%	26.5%	4.5%	31.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	94.3%	2.9%	2.8%	5.7%	
BEAR LAKE	25.2%	35.4%	60.5%	9.4%	1.2%	10.6%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	81.8%	1.8%	16.4%	18.2%	
BENEWAH	16.9%	26.9%	43.7%	11.7%	7.2%	19.0%	6.1%	0.2%	0.0%	94.7%	1.0%	4.3%	5.3%	
BINGHAM	24.5%	22.6%	47.2%	16.5%	12.5%	28.9%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	92.6%	1.4%	6.1%	7.4%	
BLAINE	55.6%	30.1%	85.7%	11.2%	1.3%	12.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	99.0%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	
BOISE	9.2%	70.4%	79.5%	4.8%	3.8%	8.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	95.3%	0.7%	4.0%	4.7%	
BONNER	18.1%	49.9%	68.0%	13.7%	4.2%	17.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	91.9%	1.3%	6.8%	8.1%	
BONNEVILLE	43.0%	13.9%	56.9%	31.4%	6.7%	38.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	1.5%	1.1%	2.6%	
BOUNDARY	14.0%	26.7%	40.8%	11.4%	9.3%	20.7%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	79.0%	1.9%	19.0%	21.0%	
BUTTE	16.9%	28.1%	45.0%	10.7%	3.8%	14.5%	31.7%	0.0%	0.0%	91.2%	0.8%	8.0%	8.8%	
CAMAS	16.5%	41.2%	57.7%	7.9%	5.0%	13.5%	22.9%	0.0%	0.0%	94.1%	0.7%	5.2%	5.9%	
CANYON	37.1%	22.4%	59.5%	25.2%	7.7%	32.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	96.6%	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%	
CARIBOU	16.2%	10.5%	26.7%	11.4%	18.7%	30.1%	16.6%	0.0%	15.5%	88.9%	1.5%	9.6%	11.1%	
CASSIA	18.0%	18.3%	36.3%	19.5%	15.2%	34.6%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	92.7%	1.3%	6.0%	7.3%	
CLARK	6.9%	6.9%	13.8%	12.0%	15.3%	27.3%	42.3%	0.0%	0.0%	83.4%	1.2%	15.4%	16.6%	
CLEARWATER	20.6%	16.2%	36.8%	9.7%	3.4%	13.1%	3.0%	0.0%	1.1%	96.5%	1.2%	2.3%	3.5%	
CUSTER	15.5%	39.0%	54.5%	14.9%	10.4%	25.3%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	0.4%	2.2%	2.6%	
ELMORE	39.4%	17.6%	57.0%	15.1%	5.4%	20.5%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	84.2%	1.7%	14.0%	15.8%	
FRANKLIN	35.0%	22.9%	57.9%	11.2%	2.2%	13.4%	18.0%	0.2%	0.0%	89.6%	2.3%	8.1%	10.4%	
FREMONT	17.0%	56.7%	73.7%	6.6%	4.4%	11.0%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	95.5%	1.1%	3.4%	4.5%	
GEM	27.7%	41.2%	69.0%	11.4%	6.9%	18.4%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	96.2%	0.8%	3.0%	3.8%	
GOODING	22.1%	22.6%	44.7%	12.3%	13.4%	25.7%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	88.5%	1.2%	10.3%	11.5%	
IDAHO	20.0%	35.6%	55.6%	14.0%	7.7%	21.7%	13.5%	0.1%	0.1%	96.9%	0.6%	2.4%	3.1%	
JEFFERSON	21.3%	37.6%	58.9%	9.1%	7.1%	16.2%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	93.6%	1.3%	5.1%	6.4%	
JEROME	21.5%	21.9%	43.4%	15.4%	12.7%	28.1%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	89.9%	1.2%	8.9%	10.1%	
KOOTENAI	35.7%	30.5%	66.1%	21.2%	3.8%	25.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.9%	3.1%	2.9%	6.1%	
LATAH	40.8%	16.0%	56.8%	21.8%	3.0%	24.8%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	95.9%	2.1%	2.0%	4.1%	
LEMHI	24.9%	34.8%	59.6%	16.3%	5.0%	21.4%	12.1%	2.2%	2.2%	95.3%	1.0%	3.7%	4.7%	
LEWIS	26.2%	11.1%	37.4%	13.4%	3.1%	16.5%	37.1%	0.0%	0.0%	96.7%	1.3%	2.0%	3.3%	
LINCOLN	25.2%	12.9%	38.0%	8.2%	7.2%	15.4%	18.3%	0.1%	0.1%	71.7%	1.8%	26.5%	28.3%	
MADISON	23.6%	21.3%	44.9%	30.2%	8.6%	38.7%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	96.5%	1.0%	2.5%	3.5%	
MINIDOKA	24.0%	22.0%	45.9%	17.8%	12.3%	30.1%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	93.6%	1.2%	5.2%	6.4%	
NEZ PERCE	41.3%	5.3%	46.6%	30.3%	16.0%	46.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	96.3%	2.8%	0.9%	3.7%	
ONEIDA	28.8%	18.3%	47.2%	12.7%	2.5%	15.2%	26.7%	0.0%	0.8%	89.9%	1.1%	9.0%	10.1%	
OWYHEE	17.0%	22.8%	39.7%	7.6%	7.9%	15.5%	28.2%	3.3%	3.3%	86.8%	0.6%	12.6%	13.2%	
PAYETTE	38.6%	20.9%	59.5%	18.4%	5.6%	24.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	94.0%	1.8%	4.2%	6.0%	
POWER	10.2%	6.6%	16.8%	20.2%	31.5%	51.7%	14.4%	0.0%	0.0%	83.0%	0.9%	16.1%	17.0%	
SHOSHONE	27.5%	16.8%	44.3%	13.1%	10.9%	24.0%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	91.3%	2.6%	6.1%	8.7%	
TETON	13.6%	64.9%	78.4%	8.1%	2.7%	10.8%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	97.6%	0.1%	2.3%	2.4%	
TWIN FALLS	36.9%	16.9%	53.8%	25.4%	5.1%	30.5%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	94.1%	1.6%	4.3%	5.9%	
VALLEY	34.2%	48.4%	82.6%	10.3%	1.8%	12.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	98.1%	0.4%	1.5%	1.9%	
WASHINGTON	28.7%	17.5%	46.2%	11.8%	4.6%	16.4%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	79.8%	1.2%	19.0%	20.2%	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>95.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	

# Chart V:

Comparison of 2000 - 2001 Property Tax by District Type										
District Category	Property Tax		with exemption			without exemption			2001 P-Tax inc./Relief \$	without exemption % Inc/Dec
	2000	2001	\$ Inc/Dec	% Inc/Dec	Agricultural Replacement \$	P-Tax Relief \$	2001 P-Tax inc./Relief \$			
Ambulance	7,194,475	8,579,911	1,385,436	19.3%	120,013		8,699,924	20.9%		
Auditorium	10,794	9,714	(1,080)	-10.0%	919		10,633	-1.5%		
Cemetery	2,384,629	2,397,315	12,686	0.5%	107,370		2,504,685	5.0%		
City	193,929,536	210,676,066	16,746,530	8.6%	98,474		210,774,540	8.7%		
County	212,260,579	210,726,723	(1,533,856)	-0.7%	4,011,842	7,381,822	222,120,387	4.6%		
Extermination	444,096	460,554	16,458	3.7%	8,658		469,212	5.7%		
Fire	24,899,498	26,938,702	2,039,204	8.2%	631,953		27,570,655	10.7%		
Flood Control	346,334	372,147	25,813	7.5%	-		372,147	7.5%		
Hospital	6,891,491	6,006,407	(885,084)	-12.8%	188,508		6,194,915	-10.1%		
Junior College	10,025,358	7,328,051	(2,697,307)	-26.9%	161,519	3,200,000	10,689,570	6.6%		
Library	9,110,489	9,770,459	659,970	7.2%	176,332		9,946,791	9.2%		
Mosquito Abatement	674,665	688,839	14,174	2.1%	7,617		696,456	3.2%		
Port	522,000	522,000	-	0.0%	5,582		527,582	1.1%		
Recreation	2,062,747	2,213,053	150,306	7.3%	61,836		2,274,889	10.3%		
Roads & Highways	49,752,885	51,888,156	2,135,271	4.3%	933,660		52,821,816	6.2%		
School	391,804,998	408,103,075	16,298,077	4.2%	6,932,617		415,035,692	5.9%		
Sewer & Water	776,433	830,764	54,331	7.0%	215		830,979	7.0%		
Sewer Incl Rec Sewer	883,547	896,465	12,918	1.5%			896,465	1.5%		
Water	63,532	59,892	(3,640)	-5.7%			59,892	-5.7%		
Watershed	7,836	7,000	(836)	-10.7%			7,000	-10.7%		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>914,045,922</b>	<b>948,475,293</b>	<b>34,429,371</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>13,447,115</b>	<b>10,581,822</b>	<b>972,504,230</b>	<b>6.4%</b>		

# Chart VI:

11/14/01

## 2001 School Property Taxes by Fund Comparison of 2000 - 2001 School Property Taxes

Fund	2000		2001		with exemption		without exemption		
	\$ AMOUNT		\$ AMOUNT		\$ Inc/Dec	% Difference	Agricultural Replacement \$	\$ Inc/Dec	% Difference
General M&O	220,878,124		225,606,168		4,728,044	2.14%	6,932,617	11,660,661	5.28%
Tort	4,268,933		4,524,431		255,498	5.99%		255,498	5.99%
Tuition	334,200		344,519		10,319	3.09%		10,319	3.09%
Bonds	69,352,212		76,105,220		6,753,008	9.74%		6,753,008	9.74%
Cosa	236,594		272,320		35,726	15.10%		35,726	15.10%
Emergency	6,414,991		7,951,185		1,536,194	23.95%		1,536,194	23.95%
63-1305 Judgement	30,110		10,569		(19,541)	-64.90%		(19,541)	-64.90%
Override	59,746,213		59,669,624		(76,589)	-0.13%		(76,589)	-0.13%
Plant Facility	30,543,621		33,619,039		3,075,418	10.07%		3,075,418	10.07%
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>391,804,998</b>		<b>408,103,075</b>		<b>16,298,077</b>	<b>4.16%</b>	<b>6,932,617</b>	<b>23,230,694</b>	<b>5.93%</b>

## 2000 - 2001 Comparison of M&O and Voter Approved Exempt Funds used by Schools

Fund	2000	2001
M&O	113	114
Bond	75	76
Plant Facility	58	65
Override	47	47

Char VII:

Comparison of Property Tax Budgets 2000 - 2001 by Type of Taxing District				
11/14/01 District	Exempt Property Tax Funds			
	2000 Dollars	2001 Dollars	2000 - 2001 Change	
			Dollars	Percent
County	7,245,422	5,145,935	(2,099,487)	-28.98%
City	3,466,208	8,339,888	4,873,680	140.61%
School	166,323,741	177,627,957	11,304,216	6.80%
Cemetery	50,000	23,000	(27,000)	-54.00%
Fire	1,795,517	1,426,935	(368,582)	-20.53%
Highway	11,801	0	(11,801)	-100.00%
Hospital	2,068,972	1,110,776	(958,196)	-46.31%
Junior College	8,639	8,639	0	0.00%
Library	1,370,422	1,262,292	(108,130)	-7.89%
Other	748,154	1,470,828	722,674	96.59%
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>183,088,876</b>	<b>196,416,250</b>	<b>13,327,374</b>	<b>7.28%</b>

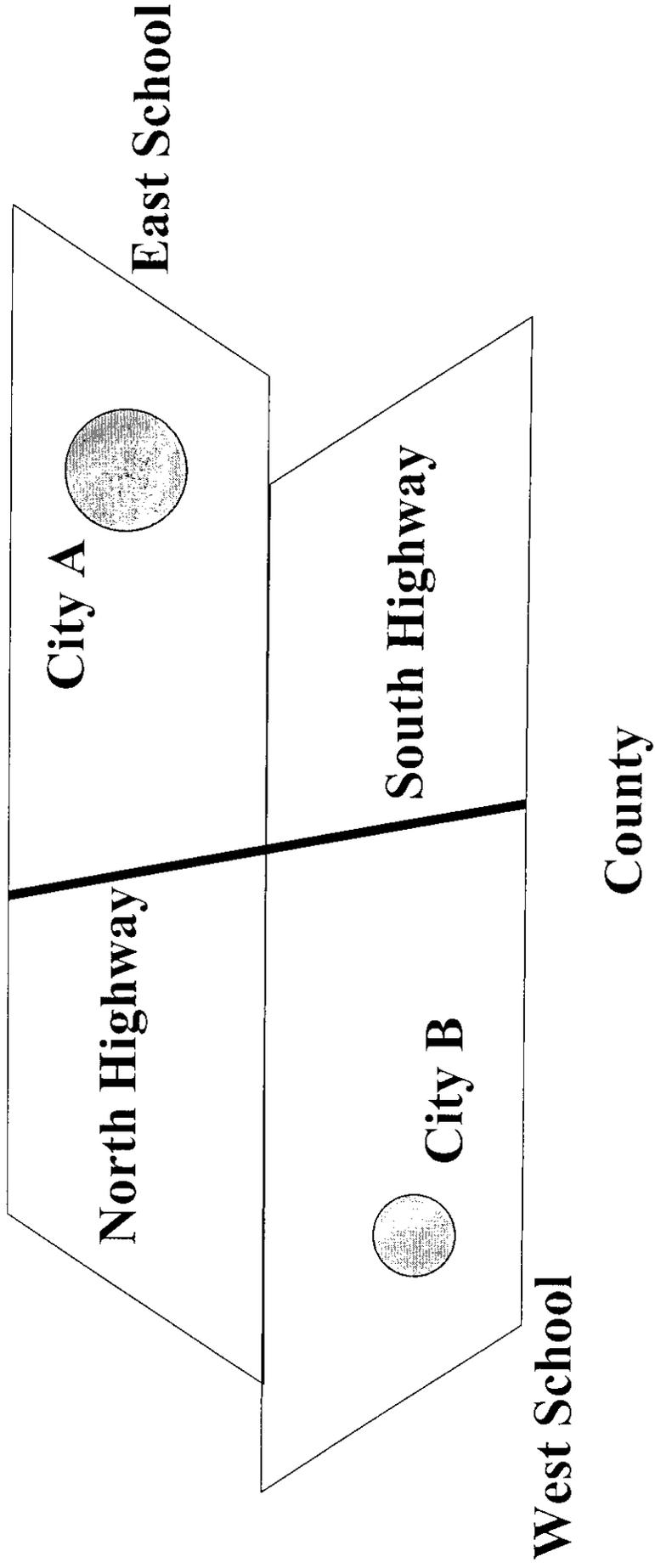
Non Exempt Property Tax Funds*							
District	2000 Dollars	2001 Dollars	with exemption		without exemption		
			\$ Inc/Dec	% Inc/Dec	Replacement/ Relief Funds	\$ Inc/Dec	% Inc/Dec
County	205,015,157	205,580,788	565,631	0.28%	11,393,664	11,959,295	5.83%
City	190,463,328	202,336,178	11,872,850	6.23%	98,474	11,971,324	6.29%
School*	225,481,257	230,475,118	4,993,861	2.21%	6,932,617	11,926,478	5.29%
Cemetery	2,334,629	2,374,315	39,686	1.70%	107,370	147,056	6.30%
Fire	23,103,981	25,511,767	2,407,786	10.42%	631,953	3,039,739	13.16%
Highway	49,741,084	51,888,156	2,147,072	4.32%	933,660	3,080,732	6.19%
Hospital	4,822,519	4,895,631	73,112	1.52%	188,508	261,620	5.42%
Junior College	10,016,719	7,319,412	(2,697,307)	-26.93%	3,361,519	664,212	6.63%
Library	7,740,067	8,508,167	768,100	9.92%	176,332	944,432	12.20%
Other	12,238,305	13,169,511	931,206	7.61%	204,840	1,136,046	9.28%
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>730,957,046</b>	<b>752,059,043</b>	<b>21,101,997</b>	<b>2.89%</b>	<b>24,028,937</b>	<b>45,130,934</b>	<b>6.17%</b>

\* School District's M&O budgets are included in these figures.

## Chart VIII

<b>2001 AVERAGE PROPERTY TAX RATES</b>			
Nov 14, 2001			
COUNTY	AVERAGE URBAN %	AVERAGE RURAL %	OVERALL AVERAGE PROP. TAX %
ADA	1.632%	1.358%	1.591%
ADAMS	1.521%	1.065%	1.127%
BANNOCK	2.360%	1.444%	2.174%
BEAR LAKE	1.454%	1.001%	1.127%
BENEWAH	1.698%	1.044%	1.173%
BINGHAM	2.150%	1.368%	1.609%
BLAINE	0.734%	0.603%	0.688%
BOISE	1.333%	1.019%	1.047%
BONNER	1.361%	0.955%	1.049%
BONNEVILLE	2.130%	1.409%	1.919%
BOUNDARY	1.336%	1.028%	1.102%
BUTTE	2.121%	1.533%	1.649%
CAMAS	1.560%	0.978%	1.069%
CANYON	2.209%	1.492%	1.897%
CARIBOU	2.155%	1.373%	1.520%
CASSIA	1.552%	1.169%	1.275%
CLARK	1.275%	1.030%	1.065%
CLEARWATER	1.733%	1.032%	1.171%
CUSTER	0.928%	0.701%	0.746%
ELMORE	1.965%	1.171%	1.519%
FRANKLIN	1.585%	1.264%	1.411%
FREMONT	1.379%	0.986%	1.065%
GEM	1.659%	1.112%	1.260%
GOODING	1.744%	1.136%	1.272%
IDAHO	1.235%	0.771%	0.872%
JEFFERSON	1.828%	1.159%	1.280%
JEROME	2.010%	1.322%	1.524%
KOOTENAI	1.661%	1.237%	1.462%
LATAH	2.157%	1.672%	1.958%
LEMHI	1.316%	0.717%	0.872%
LEWIS	1.811%	1.218%	1.416%
LINCOLN	1.814%	1.165%	1.305%
MADISON	1.500%	1.252%	1.373%
MINIDOKA	1.530%	1.088%	1.239%
NEZ PERCE	2.197%	1.207%	1.764%
ONEIDA	1.694%	1.091%	1.276%
OWYHEE	1.618%	1.189%	1.259%
PAYETTE	2.215%	1.330%	1.744%
POWER	2.252%	1.425%	1.523%
SHOSHONE	2.215%	1.531%	1.773%
TETON	0.928%	0.728%	0.763%
TWIN FALLS	1.805%	1.192%	1.536%
VALLEY	1.276%	0.761%	0.931%
WASHINGTON	1.844%	1.244%	1.438%

# Taxing Districts and Tax Code Areas Hypothetical County



# How are Levies Calculated?

- Each property is appraised to find its market value.
- All values within a taxing district (school, city, etc.) are summed.
- Homeowner's (and other) exemptions are subtracted.
- The taxing district computes its property tax budget by subtracting other revenue sources.
- The levy rate is the property tax budget divided by the net taxable value.

**Example:** 
$$\frac{\$ 80,000}{\$10,000,000} = 0.0088 = .88\%$$

# YOUR PROPERTY TAXES

## How are they Calculated?

1. Levies for your taxing districts are added together:  
a) County    b) School    c) City    d) Special Districts
2. The total of these levies is multiplied by your taxable value to determine your tax.

### Example of Computation

Assume levy = 0.01826 (average urban residential rate in 2001)

House Value: \$ 60,000

Lot Value: \$ 15,000

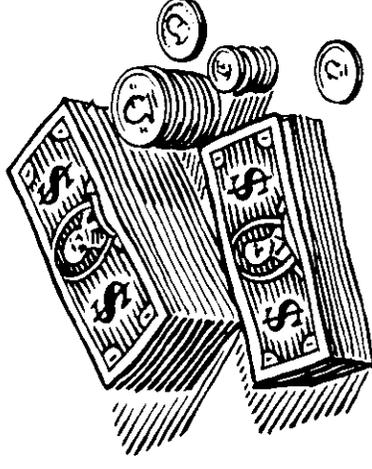
Total Value: \$ 75,000

Less Homeowner's Exemption: <\$ 30,000>

Taxable Value: \$ 45,000

$$\$ 45,000 \times 0.01826 = \$ 821$$

Effective tax levy:  $\$ 821 \div \$ 75,000 = 1.09\%$

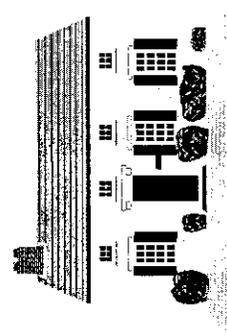


# Limits on Property Taxes in effect since 1995

- School M&O levies limited to 0.003\* multiplied by prior year value.
- Funds of taxing districts limited to certain maximum levy rates.
- Portion of taxing district budget derived from property tax can increase up to 3% per year, plus an amount for new construction and annexation.
- There is no limit on the amount that an individual's property tax can increase from year to year -
- Depends on distribution of value --
- Did your property value increase faster than other property?

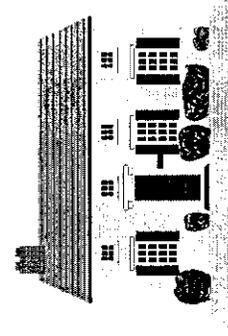
\* = Boise School's multiplier is 0.00664167

# Boise Homeowner Property Tax 1980 vs. 2001



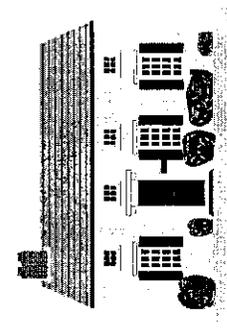
1980:

Value (average sale): \$ 45,587  
Tax: \$ 484



2001:

Value (average sale): \$145,883  
Tax: \$ 1,659



2000 Inflation Adjustment:

Tax: \$ 735

Constant dollar annual increase: 2.0%

2001 values based on 2000 sales and 2001 tax rate.

# Changes in Property Tax by Sector 2000 - 2001

Type of Property	2001 % of value	2001 % of tax	Change in Tax (value)
Residential	58.4	57.1	6.2% (value up by 8.5%)
Commercial	28.5	31.5	4.2% (value up by 6.6%)
Agriculture	5.7	4.7	-18.7% (value down 18.3%)
Timber	1.7	1.4	-3.4% (value down 5.8%)
Operating (utilities & RR)	5.5	5.1	4.1% (value up 4.7%)

# Changes in Property Tax Use 2000 – 2001, by taxing district type

Type of District	Change in Property Tax
County	-0.070%
City	+ 8.63%
School	+4.16%
M&O	+5.28%
Override	-0.13%
Bond	+ 9.74%
Plant Facilities	+10.07%
Highway & County Road & Bridge	+ 4.29%
Junior College	- 26.90%
All Other	+6.19%

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chart III</b>  <b>Comparison of 2000 &amp; 2001 Property Taxes and</b>  <b>Effects of 2000 Homeowner's Exemption on Individual Property</b></p>						
<p>November 14, 2001</p>						
Location	Type of Property	2000 Property Taxes (\$)	2001 Property Taxes (\$)	% Change 2000 - 2001	2001 Tax Without Homeowner's Exempt. (\$)	% Change in 2001 Tax if NO Home. Exempt
Urban	Owner Occupied Residential	952	973	2.3%	1,378	41.6%
Urban	Commercial	2,375	2,361	-0.6%	1,960	-17.0%
Rural	Owner Occupied Residential	644	661	2.6%	948	43.5%
Rural	Commercial	1,752	1,742	-0.6%	1,465	-15.9%
Rural	Farm	4,513	3,806	-15.7%	3,595	-5.5%

# But my Property Tax is too High!

- Do you know of and use available exemptions?

- 1 Circuit Breaker: up to \$1,200 credit:

Over age 65, disabled,

Widows and Widowers:

Income up to \$20,750. (After medical)  
(Benefits limits for 2002)

- 2 Homeowner's Exemption: 50% or \$50,000  
(no income limit)

- 3 Hardship exemption: ask your county

- 4 Casualty Loss: ask your county

- Is your property appraised accurately?

You may appeal the assessed value determined by your county. You are notified of this value each May or June.

# Lowering Overall Property Taxes

## Issues to Consider

Tax relief will be distributed based on the proportional share of current property taxes.

<b>Owner Occupied residential:</b>	33.3%
<b>Other residential:</b>	23.8%
<b>Commercial:</b>	31.5%
<b>Farms:</b>	4.7%
<b>Timber &amp; Mining:</b>	1.6%
<b>Operating (utilities):</b>	5.1%

**Example:** Assume \$10,000,000 in overall property tax relief. Home with value of \$91,912 and tax of \$973 (average urban) would save \$ 10.50.

If tax relief is paid for by increased general state taxes, it is likely that a larger share will be paid by individuals.

# Dynamics of Property Tax

## In a Budget (\$) Driven System

### System Change (What if...)      Property Tax Shift

Increase homeowner's exemption:

- a. \$50,000 limit → a. homes below \$100,000
- b. Add land (\$ limit same) → b. \$100,000+ homes, MH
- c. Add land (\$ limit higher) → c. Mobile homes, 2nd homes
- d. 50% limit (\$ limit same) → d. \$100,000+ homes
- e. 50% limit (\$ limit higher) → e. Mobile homes, 2nd homes

Commercial, rental, farm, AND:

Cap assessed value changes:  
Homes or all property

Properties appreciating slowly  
including farms, and property  
which depreciates such as  
business personal property

Increase circuit breaker:  
Benefits, income limits,  
or add new groups

No property tax shift

Replacement from state taxes

**Assumes that same amount of money is to be raised**

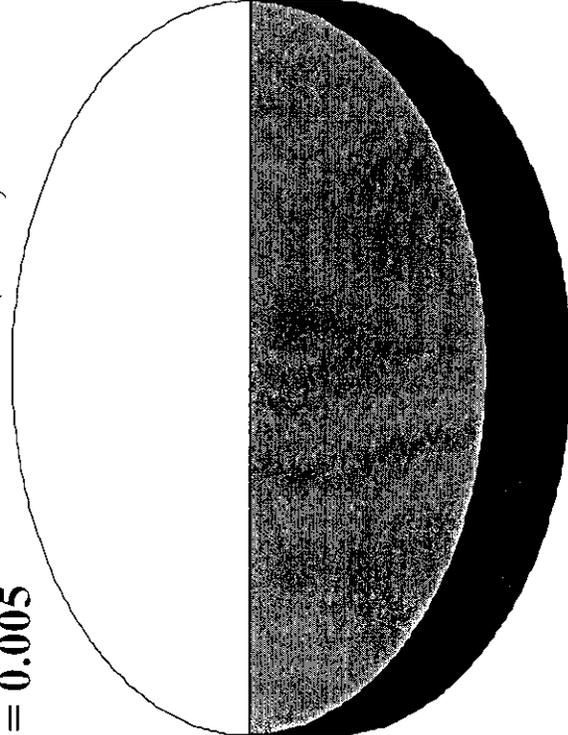
# Effect of Value Increase Limits

Assume total taxes frozen; amount to be raised for each year is \$ 1,000

2000

Property A Value  
\$ 100,000

Levy = 0.005

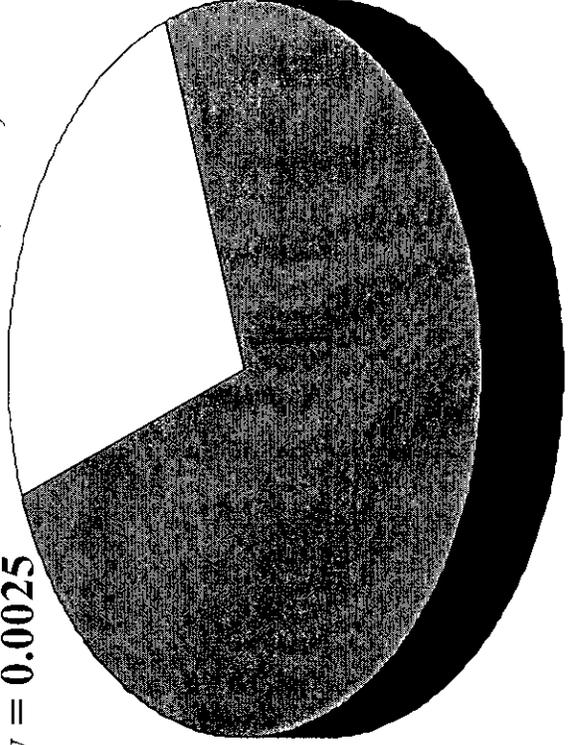


Property A tax = \$500  
Property B tax = \$500

2001

Property A Value  
\$ 100,000

Levy = 0.0025



Property A tax = \$250  
Property B tax = \$750

# *Idaho's Tax Structure*

Exemptions, Credits, Exclusions and Deductions

## INTRODUCTION

This report is a comprehensive guide to the structure of Idaho's primary General Fund revenue sources. It provides a detailed examination of the various departures from the broadly defined *base* of the income and sales taxes. These two taxes supply well over 90% of the revenue that goes to the General Fund.

The everyday vernacular refers to these departures from the tax base as *tax breaks*. An analogous term used by fiscal analysts is *tax expenditures*. The most common forms they take in the codification of taxes are exemptions, credits, exclusions, and deductions. The end result is always the same: a tax that is defined on the basis of a broad economic concept (income, consumption, wealth, etc.) is not applied uniformly against the broad base of the tax.

The following pages provide both an inventory and an explanation of Idaho's sales and income tax expenditures. The goal is to facilitate greater understanding of these important elements of Idaho's overall fiscal structure. It is not an attempt to judge the merits of any particular tax expenditure.

The definition of a tax expenditure (for the purpose of this report) is *any provision of Idaho law that excludes some portion of the tax base on a selective basis*. Two illustrative examples are the sales tax exemption for prescription drugs and the income tax exclusion for interest earned on certain government-issued securities. In the first case a specific type of consumption (prescription drugs) is excused from the sales and use tax. In the second case a specific source of income (interest from government-issued securities) is excused from the income tax.

Limiting the definition of tax expenditures to Idaho tax provisions is arbitrary and is primarily done to limit the scope of this publication. Indeed, many federal income tax provisions have the effect of granting large tax expenditures within Idaho. The mortgage interest deduction is a good example. Although nothing technically prevents Idaho from treating mortgage interest different than the federal tax law, the practical ramifications prevent Idaho from making large deviations from federal tax law. Consequently, this report ignores tax expenditures that originate in federal tax law. It does, however, look at Idaho departures from the federal tax structure and treats them as Idaho-specific tax expenditures.

Some apparent tax breaks are not really tax expenditures, because their impacts lie outside of the basic definition of the tax base. The sales tax "exemption" for goods purchased for resale is one such case. This is because the sales tax is intended to apply to retail sales, and the "exemption" for goods purchased for resale is the statutory mechanism used to differentiate between retail and wholesale trade. The income tax rate brackets are another example of a tax policy that impacts the amount of revenue produced from the fundamental tax base, but are not considered a selective "exemption" for purposes of this report. That's because all income that falls into a particular bracket is taxed at that bracket's rate, regardless of the overall income (or any other characteristic) of the taxpayer.

This report includes estimates of the cost of each tax expenditure. This is an estimate of how much tax payment is being avoided by the beneficiaries of the tax expenditure. It is not an estimate of the revenue that would be raised by eliminating the tax expenditure. Several additional factors need to be considered when producing a revenue estimate associated with any particular tax law change.

In many cases, especially those involving substantial structural changes, tax law changes could reasonably be expected to change the economic behavior of taxpayers. The fiscal estimates included in this report are based on current economic behavior, meaning they reflect an environment that includes the effect of the tax expenditure. It should be noted that in many cases even the fiscal estimates based on the actual tax structure are difficult to produce. Attempting to factor in behavioral adjustments can add a substantial amount of complexity to the fiscal analysis.

Another factor that is not reflected in these fiscal estimates is the amount of tax gap. The tax gap is the difference between the theoretical amount of revenue associated with eliminating a particular tax expenditure and the actual revenue that would be realized. The probable size of the "tax gap" is impacted by a number of variables, including the manner in which a tax exemption is removed and the amount of resources that are allocated to compliance and collection efforts. Clearly these are variables that are "unknowable" prior to any specific proposal for law changes.

Tax expenditures are placed in the law for a variety of reasons. The primary reasons are to encourage a particular behavior on the part of taxpayers, to provide fiscal relief to particular taxpayers, or to simplify the administration of the tax laws.

In many cases, tax expenditures have an alternative, appropriation-based method for accomplishing the policy objective behind the tax expenditure. Often, the appropriation-based alternative will have significant differences (relative to the tax expenditure) in terms of overhead cost and public policy ramifications.

Overhead cost comparisons associated with tax expenditures vs. appropriations depend on the specific circumstances of the particular tax expenditure/appropriation alternative being considered, and the "value" of both is difficult to examine.

This is particularly the case with sales and income tax expenditures that are made in the context of confidential tax returns. This means that the beneficiaries are only known to the tax authorities. The secrecy of sales and income tax information is protected under felony penalty provisions. The confidentiality associated with tax expenditures seriously inhibits close scrutiny, and makes it difficult or impossible to establish the "value" (as opposed to the cost) of the tax expenditure.

Tax expenditures "cost" the public in the form of lost revenue that could otherwise be used to fund appropriations or reduce tax rates. However, the estimates of the amount of lost revenue contained in this report do not take into consideration the overhead that would be needed to collect the lost revenue. That overhead can vary from very large, as in the case of tax expenditures that are for the purpose of simplifying tax administration, to negative, as in the case of a tax expenditure that in itself increases the administrative costs associated with the particular tax.

## INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAX

The Idaho income tax is a tax levied on individuals and corporations based on their income during a 12-month tax period. In the case of businesses (proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations) the concept of income is not gross receipts, but rather is most closely associated with the economic concept of profit.

The rate of Idaho's income tax is a flat 7.6% on corporate income and a maximum of 7.8% on individual income. Rates on individuals vary from a low of 1.6% to a top rate of 7.8%. Idaho's individual income tax brackets are adjusted each year for inflation.

The tax expenditures granted under the income tax can be classified into two principle categories: exemptions based on the source of income (exclusions); and exemptions based on the use of income (deductions and credits). Source exemptions include interest from government securities, capital gains, and social security payments. Use exemptions include donations to educational institutions and purchases of equipment used in business enterprises. Notable features of the income tax structure that are within Idaho's policy discretion but are not considered tax expenditures include: the rate brackets, personal exemptions, and standard deductions. These features of the tax structure have the effect of reducing revenues, but they are not selective with regard to whom they apply.

A special note concerning tax expenditure definitions is relevant in the case of the income tax. Since the foundation of the Idaho income tax is federal adjusted gross income, there are a number of federal tax expenditures that are adopted in Idaho by default. These federal tax expenditures could technically be considered Idaho tax expenditures, since Idaho adopts them by law. However, this report takes the approach that federal tax expenditures related to the definition of taxable income are **not** Idaho tax expenditures. Thus, the federal tax expenditure associated with the mortgage interest deduction is not considered an Idaho tax expenditure. Similarly, Idaho's exclusion of social security income from the income tax base is treated as an Idaho tax expenditure only to the extent that it exceeds the partial federal exclusion for social security income.

### **The principal Idaho income tax expenditures relating to uses of income are:**

- Investment Tax Credit
- Other States Tax Credit
- Elderly Dependent Credit
- Youth and Rehabilitation Credit
- Schools, Libraries, and Museums Credit
- Grocery Credit
- Technological Equipment Deduction
- Alcohol/Gasohol Production Deduction - *Repealed*
- Alternative Energy Device Deduction
- Insulation Deduction
- Workers' Compensation Premium Deduction
- Child Care Deduction
- College Savings Deduction
- Health Insurance Deduction



Elderly and Development Disability Deduction  
Adoption Expense Deduction  
Medical Savings Account Deduction  
New Employee Credit  
Riparian Land Improvements (Sunsets 2002)  
Broadband Investment Credit (Sunsets 2005)  
County Incentive Investment Credit (only 2000)  
Research Activity Credit (Sunsets 2005)

**The principal Idaho income tax expenditures relating to sources of income are:**

Capital Gains Exclusion  
Government Interest Exclusion  
Social Security Exclusion  
Railroad Retirement Exclusion  
Retirement Benefit Exclusion  
Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion  
Indian Earnings on Reservation Exclusion  
World War II Reparations Exclusion  
Marriage Penalty Deduction

## SALES AND USE TAX

The Idaho sales tax is a transaction tax levied on the purchase or use of goods and services by consumers, where consumers may be either individuals or businesses. Transactions involving purchases by businesses are included in the sales tax base if the goods or services are consumed by the purchasing business. Transactions involving purchases of goods or services for resale (including components or parts used in manufactured goods) are not considered a part of the sales tax base. The legal incidence of the Idaho sales tax is on the purchaser. Sales taxes are distant relatives of value-added taxes.

The rate of Idaho's sales tax is a flat 5%. No partial exemptions exist (that is, nothing is taxed at a rate below 5% but above 0%).

Consumption, as an economic concept, can be divided into consumption of goods and consumption of services. The purchase of a hotel room is classified as a service, since it is only the right to use the hotel room for a limited time that it is being purchased. Purchase of a tent is classified as a good since the buyer becomes the owner of a tangible item. An interesting characteristic of Idaho's sales tax is that unless specifically exempted, purchase of a tangible good is a taxable event. On the other hand, the purchase of a service is generally not taxable unless the service is specifically included in the list of taxable transactions. Three major service categories that are completely taxable (and therefore are excluded from this compilation of tax expenditures) are "Hotels and Other Lodging Places" (SIC Major Group 70), "Amusement and Recreation Services" (SIC Major Group 79), and "Motion Pictures" (SIC Major Group 78).

The tax expenditures granted under the sales tax can be classified in three principal categories: exemptions based on the *use* of the good or service, exemptions based on the *specific good or service* being purchased, and exemptions based on the *individual or entity* making the purchase or sale.

### Principal Idaho sales tax expenditures relating to specific uses are:

- Production Exemption - Equipment
- Production Exemption - Supplies
- Irrigation Equipment and Supplies
- Pollution Control Equipment
- Broadcast Equipment and Supplies
- Publishing Equipment and Supplies
- Commercial Aircraft
- Railroad Rolling Stock and Remanufacturing
- Interstate Trucks
- Out-of-State Contracts
- Trade-in Value
- Sales of Businesses or Business Assets
- Food Stamps/WIC
- Motor Vehicles Used Outside of Idaho
- Common Carrier Purchases and Out-of-State Sales

Donations of Real Property to Idaho Government  
Incidental Sales of Tangible Personal Property  
Lodging, Eating, and Drinking Places  
School Lunches and Senior Citizen Meals  
Drivers Education Automobiles  
Ski Lifts and Snow-grooming Equipment  
Clean Rooms

**Principal Idaho sales tax expenditures relating to specific goods and services are:**

**Goods Not Taxed**

Motor Fuels  
Heating Materials  
Utility Sales  
Used Mobile Homes  
Vending Machines and Amusement Devices  
Prescriptions and Durable Medical Equipment  
Funeral Caskets  
Containers  
Nonprofit Literature  
Official Documents  
Precious Metal Bullion  
New Manufactured Homes or Modular Buildings  
Telecommunications Equipment

**Services Not Taxed**

Construction  
Agricultural and Industrial Services  
Transportation Services  
Communications  
Repairs  
Professional Services  
Business Services  
Personal Services  
Health and Medical Services  
Social Services  
Educational Services  
Lottery Tickets and Pari-Mutuel Betting  
Media Measurement Services  
Miscellaneous Services

**Principal Idaho sales tax expenditures relating to specific entities are:**

Educational Institution Purchases  
Hospital Purchases  
Health Entity Purchases  
Canal Company Purchases  
Forest Protective Association Purchases  
Food Bank Purchases  
Non-sale Clothier Purchases  
Centers for Independent Living  
State of Idaho and Local Government Purchases  
Ronald McDonald House Rooms  
INEEL R&D Purchases  
Motor Vehicle Purchases by Family Members  
Sales by 4-H and FFA Clubs at Fairs  
Sales by Non-Retailers (Yard and Occasional Sales)  
Sales by Indian Tribes on Reservations  
Sales of Meals by Churches to Members  
Sales by Outfitters and Guides  
Sales Through Vending Machines  
Auto Manufacturer Rebates  
Incidental Sales of Churches  
Federal Excise Tax Imposed at Retail Level  
Federal Constitutional Prohibitions  
Federal and State Statutory Prohibitions

# Idaho's Tax Structure

## Fiscal Summary

\$ Thousands

### 1.00 Income Tax Expenditures (Calendar Year Basis)

<i>Uses of Income Not Taxed</i>		<u>CY 1998</u>	<u>CY 1999</u>	<u>CY2000</u>	<u>CY2001</u>	<u>CY2002</u>	<u>CY2003</u>
1.01	Investment Tax Credit	\$22,438	\$29,051	\$34,168	\$31,727	\$29,747	\$32,537
1.02	Other States Tax Credit	\$27,676	\$26,944	\$29,106	\$30,463	\$31,594	\$33,568
1.03	Elderly Dependent Credit	\$313	\$336	\$341	\$345	\$349	\$353
1.04	Youth & Rehab Credit	\$4,267	\$4,991	\$5,353	\$5,468	\$5,364	\$5,770
1.05	Schools & Libraries Credit	\$2,233	\$2,408	\$2,603	\$2,724	\$3,448	\$3,664
1.06	Grocery Credit	\$17,931	\$18,161	\$18,471	\$24,357	\$24,657	\$24,940
1.07	Recycled Products Credit	\$4	\$15	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
1.08	Technological Equipment Deduction	\$67	\$77	\$81	\$81	\$84	\$88
1.09	Long-term Care Insurance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$455	\$455	\$455
1.10	Alternative Energy Device Deduction	\$265	\$269	\$286	\$286	\$296	\$314
1.11	Insulation Deduction	\$443	\$451	\$479	\$478	\$495	\$525
1.12	Workers' Comp. Premium Deduction	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$401
1.13	Child Care Deduction	\$2,932	\$3,152	\$3,145	\$3,022	\$3,037	\$3,045
1.14	College Saving Deduction	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$187	\$377	\$383
1.15	Health Insurance Deduction	\$0	\$0	\$1,600	\$6,200	\$5,900	\$4,500
1.16	Elderly & Dev. Dis. Deduction	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9
1.17	Adoption Expenses Deduction	\$44	\$47	\$43	\$43	\$43	\$43
1.18	Medical Savings Accounts	\$1,014	\$1,149	\$1,220	\$1,277	\$1,324	\$1,407
1.19	New Employees Credit	\$0	\$8	\$188	\$1,760	\$115	\$175
1.20	Riparian Land Improvements	\$0	\$38	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
1.20a	Broadband Investment Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500
1.20b	County Incentive Investment Tax Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,200	\$0	\$0
1.20c	Research & Development Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
<i>Sources of Income Not Taxed</i>							
1.21	Capital Gains Exclusion	\$11,436	\$12,061	\$12,958	\$17,962	\$14,065	\$14,945
1.22	Government Interest Exclusion	\$6,259	\$5,858	\$6,023	\$5,887	\$5,764	\$6,196
1.23	Social Security Exclusion	\$17,986	\$20,065	\$21,184	\$22,207	\$23,783	\$24,941
1.24	Railroad Retirement Exclusion						
1.25	Retirement Benefit Exclusion	\$3,684	\$3,995	\$4,203	\$4,349	\$4,644	\$4,861
1.26	Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion	\$3,902	\$4,090	\$4,221	\$4,115	\$4,183	\$4,252
1.27	Indian Earnings on Reservation Exclusion	\$314	\$332	\$357	\$374	\$387	\$412
1.28	World War II Reparations Exclusion	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1.29	Marriage Penalty	\$0	\$1,191	\$11,535	\$11,487	\$11,998	\$12,485

### 2.00 Sales Tax Expenditures (Fiscal Year Basis)

<i>Specific Uses Not Taxed</i>		<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY2001</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>FY2003</u>	<u>FY2004</u>
2.01	Production Exemption Equipment	\$56,319	\$62,318	\$64,084	\$57,042	\$58,483	\$65,430
2.02	Production Exemption Supplies	\$42,634	\$47,175	\$48,511	\$43,181	\$44,272	\$49,530
2.03	Irrigation Equipment & Supplies	\$2,370	\$2,429	\$2,490	\$2,552	\$2,616	\$2,681
2.04	Pollution Control Equipment	\$2,877	\$2,949	\$3,375	\$3,166	\$3,142	\$3,290
2.05	Broadcast Equipment	\$1,555	\$1,721	\$1,769	\$1,575	\$1,615	\$1,807
2.06	Publication Equipment	\$100	\$110	\$113	\$101	\$104	\$116
2.07	Commercial Aircraft	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,575	\$1,575	\$1,575
2.08	Railroad Rolling Stock & Remanufacturing	\$2,125	\$2,125	\$2,125	\$2,125	\$2,125	\$2,125
2.09	Interstate Trucks	\$4,216	\$4,670	\$4,853	\$4,834	\$5,094	\$5,466
2.10	Out-of-State Contracts	\$2,592	\$2,868	\$2,949	\$2,625	\$2,691	\$3,011
2.11	Trade-in Value	\$17,997	\$19,939	\$20,717	\$20,639	\$21,746	\$23,336
2.12	Sales of Businesses or Business Assets	\$1,230	\$1,361	\$1,400	\$1,246	\$1,277	\$1,429
2.13	Food Stamps/WIC	\$2,810	\$2,864	\$3,010	\$3,078	\$3,156	\$3,295
2.14	Motor Vehicles used Outside of Idaho	\$10,053	\$11,137	\$11,572	\$11,528	\$12,146	\$13,034
2.15	Common Carrier Purchases & Out-of-State Sales	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.16	Donation of Real Property to Idaho Gov't	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3
2.17	Incidental Sales of Tangible Personal Property	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10
2.18	Lodging, Eating, & Drinking Places	\$39	\$42	\$45	\$46	\$47	\$50
2.19	School Lunches & Senior Meals	\$1,867	\$1,939	\$2,021	\$2,095	\$2,141	\$2,200
2.20	Driver's Education Automobiles	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$32	\$33
2.21	Ski Lifts and Snowgrooming Equipment	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$501	\$502
2.21a	Clean Rooms	\$0	\$200	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400

# Idaho's Tax Structure

## Fiscal Summary

\$ Thousands

### 2.00 Sales Tax Expenditures (Fiscal Year Basis)

#### *Goods Not Taxed*

	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY2001</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>FY2003</u>	<u>FY2004</u>
2.22 Motor Fuels	\$33,982	\$44,211	\$50,196	\$48,426	\$49,344	\$52,179
2.23 Heating Materials	\$2,140	\$2,591	\$3,064	\$2,345	\$2,658	\$2,898
2.24 Utility Sales	\$45,470	\$46,265	\$47,020	\$47,674	\$48,233	\$48,763
2.25 Used Mobile Homes	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300
2.26 Vending Machines & Amusement Devices	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2.27 Prescriptions & Durable Medical Equipment	\$11,077	\$11,677	\$12,438	\$13,222	\$14,159	\$15,179
2.28 Funeral Caskets	\$667	\$710	\$761	\$793	\$837	\$890
2.29 Containers	\$18	\$20	\$21	\$21	\$22	\$23
2.30 Nonprofit Literature	\$78	\$89	\$91	\$92	\$93	\$94
2.31 Official Documents	\$43	\$44	\$45	\$45	\$46	\$46
2.32 Precious Metal Bullion	\$465	\$465	\$465	\$465	\$465	\$465
2.33 New Manufactured Homes & Modular Buildings	\$1,275	\$1,354	\$1,397	\$1,538	\$1,600	\$1,668
2.34 Telecommunications Equipment	\$411	\$453	\$498	\$548	\$602	\$663

#### *Services Not Taxed*

2.35 Construction	\$71,686	\$77,967	\$86,845	\$88,748	\$88,789	\$90,393
2.36 Agricultural & Industrial Services	\$4,136	\$4,332	\$4,556	\$4,754	\$4,971	\$5,205
2.37 Transportation Services	\$11,736	\$12,352	\$12,986	\$12,933	\$13,634	\$14,629
2.38 Communications	\$24,144	\$24,678	\$25,218	\$25,645	\$26,068	\$26,512
2.39 Repairs	\$23,005	\$24,504	\$26,241	\$27,351	\$28,855	\$30,710
2.40 Professional Services	\$130,068	\$138,549	\$148,371	\$154,644	\$163,153	\$173,639
2.41 Business Services	\$27,015	\$28,776	\$30,816	\$32,118	\$33,885	\$36,063
2.42 Personal Services	\$7,629	\$8,126	\$8,702	\$9,070	\$9,569	\$10,184
2.43 Health & Medical Services	\$133,181	\$140,398	\$149,547	\$158,976	\$170,233	\$182,499
2.44 Social Services	\$40,157	\$42,775	\$45,807	\$47,743	\$50,370	\$53,606
2.45 Educational Services	\$10,745	\$11,445	\$12,256	\$12,774	\$13,477	\$14,343
2.46 Lottery & Pari-Mutuel Betting	\$6,050	\$5,989	\$6,177	\$6,373	\$6,576	\$6,787
2.47 Media Measurement Services	\$40	\$41	\$42	\$44	\$45	\$46
2.48 Miscellaneous Services	\$10,006	\$10,523	\$11,112	\$11,499	\$12,003	\$12,614

#### *Specific Entities Not Taxed*

2.49 Educational Institution Purchases	\$4,333	\$4,746	\$5,132	\$5,135	\$5,318	\$5,549
2.50 Hospital Purchases	\$9,947	\$10,486	\$11,170	\$11,874	\$12,715	\$13,631
2.51 Health Entity Purchases	\$90	\$200	\$213	\$219	\$230	\$244
2.52 Canal Company Purchases	\$652	\$667	\$683	\$693	\$706	\$723
2.53 Forest Protective Associations Purchases	\$29	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$31	\$32
2.54 Food Bank Purchases	\$135	\$145	\$155	\$159	\$167	\$177
2.55 Nonsale Clothiers	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
2.56 Centers for Independent Living	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$4
2.57 Idaho State & Local Government Purchases	\$13,379	\$15,651	\$17,905	\$18,350	\$18,795	\$20,076
2.58 Ronald McDonald House Rooms	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
2.59 INEEL R&D Purchases	\$3,180	\$3,468	\$3,614	\$3,233	\$3,299	\$3,658
2.60 Motor Vehicle Purchases by Related Parties	\$1,180	\$1,307	\$1,358	\$1,353	\$1,425	\$1,529
2.61 Sales by 4H & FFA Clubs at Fairs	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23
2.62 Sales by Non-Retailers (Yard & Occasional Sales)	\$1,543	\$1,659	\$1,768	\$1,818	\$1,906	\$2,025
2.63 Sales by Indian Tribes on Reservations	\$2,500	\$2,713	\$2,888	\$2,931	\$3,042	\$3,219
2.64 Sales of Meals by Churches to Members	\$7	\$7	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8
2.65 Sales by Outfitters & Guides	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$13
2.66 Sales through Vending Machines	\$1,295	\$1,374	\$1,444	\$1,477	\$1,515	\$1,581
2.67 Auto Manufacturers' Rebates	\$389	\$431	\$448	\$446	\$470	\$505
2.68 Incidental Sales of Churches	\$387	\$416	\$443	\$455	\$477	\$507
2.69 Federal Excise Tax Imposed at Retail Level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.70 Constitutionally Prohibited	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.71 Statutorily Prohibited	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## TAX STRUCTURE DETAIL

Specific Idaho tax expenditures are detailed in the sections below. Each section contains the expenditure's *Idaho Code* reference, a brief description of its features, and its significant legislative and judicial history.

### INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Income tax expenditures fall into one of three categories: exclusions, deductions, or credits. Exclusions are sources of income that are wholly or partially exempt from taxation. Deductions are uses of income (either actual spending or proxies for actual spending) that are wholly or partially exempt from taxation. Credits are deductions from the tax itself that are expressed either as a percentage of some qualifying amount or as a lump sum. Credits may be further divided into those that are refundable, meaning that they can exceed the taxpayer's tax liability and actually lead to a refund, and those that are non-refundable, meaning that they are only usable if there is a tax liability to offset.

In general, deductions and exclusions must be used in the year they are incurred, with the exception of business net operating loss (NOL) carry forwards. Credits may be carried forward for limited time periods in certain cases where specifically authorized in the law.

One notable feature that applies to all income tax expenditures is their interaction with federal income tax. Unlike the sales tax, the Idaho income tax is deductible from federal income taxes. This applies to all corporate taxpayers and to individual taxpayers who itemize their deductions. This means that the "benefit" of an Idaho income tax expenditure is split between Idaho taxpayers and the federal treasury. The terms of the split depend on the marginal federal tax rate of the taxpayer. For a taxpayer in the 36% federal bracket, the benefit of each dollar of Idaho tax expenditure is split \$.64 to the taxpayer, \$.36 to the federal treasury. This feature of the income tax is particularly significant in assessing the cost effectiveness of an Idaho tax expenditure as an incentive for some particular behavior.

#### 1.01 Investment Tax Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029B*

**Description:** Idaho's investment tax credit (ITC) is provided to businesses (proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations) that purchase qualifying property for use in their business. The credit amount is 3% of the qualified investment in depreciable property and is not refundable. The credit taken in a given tax year is limited to no more than 50% of the taxpayer's tax liability as calculated before considering the credit. Credits not used may be carried forward up to fourteen years from the year of qualifying property purchase. The definition of qualified investment is tied to the old federal ITC (repealed in the Tax Reform Act of 1986), with the exceptions that: a) the equipment must have Idaho situs; and b) motor vehicles under 8,000 pounds do not qualify. Mobile property that is only partially used in Idaho is allowed ITC in proportion to its use in Idaho.

**History:** Idaho's ITC was enacted in 1982. It was amended in 1987 to prevent its automatic repeal by the federal repeal of ITC in 1986. It was amended in 1992 in response to an Idaho Supreme Court case that changed the interpretation of how the credit is applied to equipment that is used both inside and outside Idaho. It was amended in 1994 to make

technical changes relating to unitary corporations. It was amended in 1995 to extend the carryover period from five to seven years, reduce the portion of tax liability that could be offset from 50% to 45%, and eliminated a restriction on replacement property. It was amended in 2000 to increase the portion of tax liability that could be offset from 45% to 50%, and to extend the carryover period from seven to fourteen years.

#### **1.02 Other States Tax Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029***

Description: The credit for taxes paid to other states is available to Idaho resident and part-year resident taxpayers who must pay income tax to another state or territory (or political subdivision thereof) on income that is also taxed by Idaho. The amount of credit is the lesser of the actual tax paid to the other state or territory, or the portion of Idaho tax attributed to the double-taxed income. The Idaho credit is not allowed if the other state or territory provides a credit for taxes paid to Idaho.

History: Initially enacted in 1939 along with the Idaho Income Tax Act. Amended in 1996 to add corporate income, franchise, or excise taxes paid by a subchapter S corporation.

#### **1.03 Elderly Dependent Credit *Idaho Code 63-3025D***

Description: This is a refundable credit provided to a resident taxpayer who maintains a household for a family member(s), where that family member is over 65 years of age or developmentally disabled and the taxpayer provides over one-half of the family member's support. The amount of credit is \$100 for each such family member, with no more than \$300 available to the taxpayer in any single year. This credit is allowed in lieu of the elderly and development disability deduction allowed under *Idaho Code*, Section 63-3022E (see item 1.16).

History: Enacted in 1981. Amended in 1994 to add developmentally disabled persons to the credit.

#### **1.04 Youth and Rehabilitation Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029C***

Description: This is a credit provided to taxpayers who make charitable contributions to the Anchor House, the North Idaho Children's Home, the Idaho Youth Ranch, the Children's Home Society of Idaho, Inc., a center for independent living located within the State of Idaho, or to a non-profit rehabilitation facility that is located in Idaho and accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities or their foundations. The credit is calculated as 50% of the contribution. For individual taxpayers the credit is limited to the lesser of \$100 or 20% of the taxpayer's income tax liability. For corporations the credit is limited to the lesser of \$500 or 10% of the taxpayer's income tax liability. There is no carry over provision.

History: The credit was enacted in 1982. The Anchor House was added in 1986. The Children's Home Society and centers for independent living were added in 1998. The Hope House, Inc. was added in 1999.

#### **1.05 Schools, Libraries, and Museums Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029A***

**Description:** A credit is allowed for charitable contributions to Idaho public and private nonprofit schools (elementary, secondary, and higher education), their foundations, trusts, or associations; to Idaho Public Libraries and Library Districts, or their foundations; to Idaho Education Public Broadcast foundations; to the Idaho State Historical Society or its foundation; to the Idaho State Library; or to non-profit public or private museums located within Idaho. The credit is 50% of the contribution. In the case of individuals, it is limited to 20% of the taxpayer's income tax liability or \$50 whichever is less. In the case of corporations, the credit is limited to 10% of the tax liability or \$500 whichever is less.

**History:** Originally enacted in 1976, the school credit applied only to private nonprofit secondary or higher education institutions. Elementary schools were added in 1977. Public institutions of higher education were added in 1978. All public schools and public libraries were added in 1984. The Idaho Public Broadcast System was added in 1986. Foundations of the qualifying institutions were added in 1987. The Idaho Historical Society was added in 1992. Non-profit museums were added in 1994. The Idaho State Library was added in 1998. University related research parks were added in 1999.

#### **1.06 Grocery Credit *Idaho Code 63-3024A***

**Description:** This credit is available to every Idaho resident (or part-year resident) who appears as a personal exemption on an Idaho income tax return. It is not available to Idaho residents who do not have sufficient income to meet Idaho's income tax filing requirement unless they are over 62 years of age, are blind, or are a disabled American veteran. The credit amount is \$20 for individuals under 65 years of age, \$35 for individuals 65 years of age or older. Part-year residents are entitled to a proportionate credit reflecting the portion of the year they were domiciled in Idaho. There are no carry-over provisions associated with the grocery credit.

**History:** The grocery credit was originally enacted in 1965. It was amended in 1972 to make the credit refundable for residents over 65 years of age. It was amended in 1975 to make it refundable for resident taxpayers of all ages who meet the filing requirements. It is not refundable to non-residents. The grocery credit was amended in 1978 to raise the credit for individuals 65 years of age and older from \$20 to \$30. It was amended in 1983 to add statute of limitation to the credit. It was amended in 1996 to restrict the credit to residents. The grocery credit was amended in 2001 to raise the credit from \$15 to \$20 for individuals under 65 years of age and from \$30 to \$35 for individuals 65 years of age and older.

#### **1.07 Recycling Equipment Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029D***

**Description:** This credit is for 20% of the cost of equipment used in manufacturing products that consist of at least 90% post-consumer waste. The credit is limited to no more than \$30,000 in a single tax year, and unused portions may be carried forward up to seven years. It is non-refundable.

**History:** This credit was enacted in 1994.

### **1.08 Technological Equipment Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022J***

Description: A deduction from taxable income is allowed to individuals and corporations for the fair-market value of computers and scientific equipment (and computer software) that are donated to Idaho public schools, public libraries, or public and private colleges and universities. The equipment may not be over five years old at the time of donation, and the recipient must issue a written statement accepting the donation. The deduction cannot reduce taxable income to less than zero.

History: This deduction was enacted for schools in 1984 as 63-3025B. Libraries were added in 1985. Colleges and universities were added in 1995. The section was moved to 63-3022J in 1995.

### **1.09 Long-Term Care Insurance *Idaho Code 63-3022P***

Description: This deduction from Idaho taxable income is for 50% of premiums for long-term care insurance.

History: Enacted in 2001.

### **1.10 Alternative Energy Devices Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022C***

Description: The Alternative Energy Device Deduction allows a deduction for the cost of acquiring, constructing, and/or installing wood, pellet, solar, wind, geothermal energy, or natural gas/propane devices in the taxpayer's residence. The deduction is limited to 40% of the cost in the first year and 20% of the cost in the next three years. No single year's deduction may exceed \$5,000. A taxpayer who buys a residence may claim any unused deduction associated with that residence subject to the restrictions noted above.

History: Enacted in 1976. Amended in 1994 to add natural gas and propane heating units, and to require that replaced wood burning stoves be surrendered to the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality.

### **1.11 Insulation Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022B***

Description: This deduction is for the cost of insulation installed in buildings that "existed" as of January 1, 1976 and served as a residence of the taxpayer. A building "existed" if it was already built, under construction, or subject to an outstanding building permit. The insulation cannot be replacement for existing insulation.

History: Enacted in 1976.

### **1.12 Workers' Compensation Premium Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022(p)***

Description: This deduction is allowed to self-employed individuals for the cost of workers' compensation insurance that has not already been deducted in arriving at taxable income.

History: Enacted in 1990.

### **1.13 Child Care Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022D***

Description: The Child Care Deduction allows individual taxpayers to deduct childcare expenses which qualify for purposes of computing the federal child care credit. The maximum deduction allowed is \$2,400 for one qualifying child and \$4,800 for two or more qualifying children.

History: This deduction was enacted in 1977 in response to the federal switch from a deduction to a credit.

#### **1.14 College Savings Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022(o)***

Description: A deduction is allowed for amounts contributed to a college savings program (as defined in Chapter 54, Title 33, *Idaho Code*). The deduction is limited to a maximum of \$4,000 per tax year.

History: Enacted in 2000.

#### **1.15 Health Insurance Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022O, 63-3022P***

Description: A deduction is allowed for payments for health insurance so long as those payments were not otherwise deductible from taxable income.

History: Enacted in 2000 for self-employed persons; added all persons in 2001.

#### **1.16 Elderly and Development Disability Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022E***

Description: This is a deduction from taxable income of \$1,000 for each eligible member of a household that is maintained by the taxpayer. The eligible members must be either 65 years of age or older, or developmentally disabled. The maximum amount of the deduction that the taxpayer can claim in any one tax year is \$3,000.

History: This deduction was enacted in 1981. Amended in 1984 to add developmentally disabled persons to the qualifying dependents. Amended in 1994 to allow the deduction on the developmentally disabled person's own return.

#### **1.17 Adoption Expense Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022I***

Description: This deduction is for up to \$3,000 of actual legal fees and medical costs incurred in an adoption.

History: This deduction was enacted in 1994.

#### **1.18 Medical Savings Account Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022(r)-(t); 41-53xx***

Description: This is a deduction for contributions to medical savings accounts. It is limited to a maximum of \$2,000 per taxpayer (per spouse on joint returns). Other restrictions apply.

History: This deduction was originally enacted in 1994. Amended in 1995 to eliminate a restriction to high-deductible insurance policies, eliminated administrative responsibilities from the depository institution, and allowed taxpayer funded accounts to qualify.

**1.19 New Employees Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029F***

Description: A \$500 credit is granted for each new employee in a business involved in manufacturing or processing any natural resource product. The amount of credit that can be claimed in any one tax year is limited (along with most other credits) to 45% of the tax otherwise imposed, and may not exceed 3.25% of the taxpayer's net income. Unused credits may be carried forward up to 3 years. For tax year 2001 only the credit is extended to all new employees.

History: Enacted in 2000. Amended in 2001 to cover all new employees, but only for tax year 2001.

**1.20 Riparian Land Improvements *Idaho Code 63-3024B***

Description: This is a 50% credit for expenditures related to improving the habitat for threatened/endangered species or riparian habitat. The credit is limited to no more than \$2,000 per person per year, and no more than \$250,000 for all such credits allowed in a single tax year.

History: Enacted in 1997, effective January 1, 1998, sunsets December 31, 2002.

**1.20a Broadband Investment Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029I***

Description: This is a 3% credit for expenditures in qualified broadband equipment in Idaho. The credit is limited to no more than \$750,000 per taxpayer per year, and no more than the taxpayer's liability after all other credits in a single tax year. It can be carried forward for up to 14 years. This credit is transferable (sellable) to other taxpayers.

History: Enacted in 2001, effective January 1, 2001, sunsets December 31, 2005.

**1.20b County Incentive Investment Tax Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029J***

Description: This is a variable rate credit for expenditures that qualify for Idaho's Investment Tax Credit (see 1.01). Its rate is the greater of one-half of the amount by which the average three-year unemployment rate in the county in which the property is located exceeds 6%, or one-tenth of one percentage point for each full percentage point the three-year average per-capita income level in the county in which the property is located is below 90% of the statewide average per-capita income level. The credit is limited to no more than \$500,000 per taxpayer, and no more than the taxpayer's liability after all other credits in a single tax year. It can be carried forward for up to 14 years. This credit is transferable (sellable) to other taxpayers.

History: Enacted in 2001, effective January 1, 2001, sunsets December 31, 2001.

**1.20c Research Activity Credit *Idaho Code 63-3029G***

Description: This is a 5% credit for expenditures related to qualified research as defined in section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code. The research must be conducted in Idaho. The credit is limited to no more than the taxpayer's liability after all other credits in a single tax year.

History: Enacted in 2001, effective January 1, 2001, sunsets December 31, 2005.

### **1.21 Capital Gains Exclusion *Idaho Code 63-3022H***

Description: This exclusion is allowed for 60% of the gain from the sale of certain property. To qualify for this exclusion the property must have had an Idaho situs at the time of sale, and is limited to real property held for at least eighteen months; tangible personal property that was used in manufacturing, mining, agriculture, wholesaling, or research and development and held for twelve months or longer; cattle or horses held for twenty-four months or longer; other breeding livestock held twelve months or longer; or timber held for over twenty-four months or longer.

History: Enacted in 1987. Amended in 1995 to add various restrictions, including a requirement that qualifying timber must be grown in Idaho, and livestock gain claimants must derive at least half of their gross income from farming or ranching operations in Idaho. Amended in 1998 to reduce the holding period for real estate from five years to eighteen months.

### **1.22 Government Interest Exclusion *Idaho Code 63-3022(a)*;**

Description: This exclusion is for the amount of interest earned on securities issued by the State of Idaho and/or local governments, and interest earned on securities issued by the federal government. The interest exclusion must be reduced by an amount that is calculated by multiplying the taxpayer's total deductible interest expense, times the ratio of the value of assets subject to the government interest exclusion, to the value of the taxpayer's assets in total.

History: This exclusion has been in effect since enactment of the income tax.

### **1.23 Social Security Exclusion *Idaho Code 63-3022(o)***

Description: This exclusion is for the amount of social security income that is included in arriving at federal adjusted gross income. No social security income is subject to Idaho's income tax.

History: This exclusion was enacted in 1984 in response to federal taxation of a portion of social security income.

### **1.24 Railroad Retirement Exclusion *Idaho Code 63-3022(o)***

Description: This exclusion is for the amount of railroad retirement benefits paid by the Railroad Retirement Board that are included in federal adjusted gross income. Railroad retirement is the equivalent of social security for railroad employees.

History: Enacted in 1984.

### **1.25 Retirement Benefit Exclusion *Idaho Code 63-3022A***

Description: This exclusion is for retirement benefits paid by any of the following: a) U.S. civil service; b) fireman's retirement fund of Idaho; c) policeman's retirement fund of a city within Idaho; and d) U.S. Military. The exclusion is available to either retirees or un-remarried widows of retirees who are 65 years of age or older, or are disabled and 62 years of age or older. The

exclusion is limited to the actual retirement payment or the maximum amount of social security benefits available, whichever is less.

History: This exclusion was enacted in 1973. It is revised annually by the Tax Commission to adjust the maximum exclusion amount.

**1.26 Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion *Idaho Code 67-7439***

Description: Excludes Idaho Lottery prizes of less than \$600 from taxable income.

History: Originally enacted in 1988 as a 100% exclusion. Amended in 1997 to limit the income exclusion to prizes of less than \$600 (effective 1/1/98). Amended in 1998 to restrict the exclusion to Idaho State Lottery winnings.

**1.27 Indian Earnings on Reservation Exclusion *Idaho Income Tax Regulation 30***

Description: Income earned on an Indian reservation by an Indian who lives on the reservation is not taxable by the state. To qualify for the exclusion, the Indian must be an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian tribe.

History: This exclusion is the result of various treaties and case law.

**1.28 World War II Reparations Exclusion *Idaho Code 63-3022G***

Description: Amounts paid to individuals from the United States Civil Liberties Public Education fund.

History: Enacted in 1989.

**1.29 Marriage Penalty Deduction *Idaho Code 63-3022N***

Description: Idaho joint income tax returns are given an additional standard deduction amount equal to double the single standard deduction less the joint deduction. This deduction is not available to returns that claim itemized deductions.

History: Enacted in 1999 at a level of \$150. Amended in 2000 to make it the difference between the joint standard deduction and two times the single standard deduction.

## SALES AND USE TAX DETAIL

The following sales tax expenditures can be divided into four broad categories: 2.01 through 2.21a cover sales tax expenditures that are related to the specific uses of goods and services; 2.22 through 2.34 cover sales tax expenditures that are related to specific goods; 2.35 through 2.48 cover sales tax expenditures that are related to specific services; and 2.49 through 2.71 cover sales tax expenditures that are related to specific entities that receive exemptions on either all or part of the purchases or sales they make.

The listing for exempt services requires a special note. While a variety of classification systems are possible, the classification used here follows the structure of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. This classification system was chosen because it is the basis for reporting a considerable variety of economic data, including that used for estimating the revenue impact associated with the various services delineated.

The SIC coding system is based on the primary activity of the establishment being coded. For example, one of the activities included under the major group heading Personal Services is Barber Shops and Beauty Salons. The primary function of these establishments is the performance of haircuts and hair styling, both personal services that are presently exempt from sales tax. However, such establishments will also typically engage in retailing hair care products, transactions that are taxable. Thus, the receipts of a service establishment (such as a barbershop) can contain both exempt and taxable components. This is taken into consideration in the estimates of fiscal impact contained herein.

Another feature of the services classification used in this document relates to the classification of types of services vs. classification of industrial categories. SIC categories include major groupings for Automotive Repair and Miscellaneous Repair Services. Miscellaneous Repair Services includes repairs to televisions, stereos, appliances, tools, watches, jewelry, furniture, and most other tangible property. These two major groups cover the bulk of all "repair services." However, garment repair and shoe repair are included in the major group Personal Services. Also, computer repair is contained in the major group Business Services.

For these reasons, care must be taken in moving from this classification of services (based on SIC definitions) and any other classification of services (based on broader conceptual notions, such as repairs to tangible personal property).

### **2.01 Production Exemption - Equipment *Idaho Code 63-3622D; 63-3622JJ***

Description: This feature of the production exemption exempts equipment used to produce a taxable product. Production activities covered by this exemption are limited to manufacturing, processing, fabricating, logging, farming, and mining. The equipment must be primarily and directly used in the production activity to qualify. Also, the claiming entity must be primarily engaged in a qualifying activity for its equipment to qualify. The only exception to this is logging, where any logging equipment qualifies.

Certain specific exclusions from the production exemption exist. They include: hand tools with a unit purchase price of \$100 or less; equipment that is used in activities other than the actual production activity; equipment used in research and development; equipment used in transportation, including motor vehicles and aircraft that are required to be licensed by any

state; equipment used to make repairs; any tangible personal property that is or is intended to become a component of real property; recreational vehicles; equipment used to produce exempted gas, electricity, water, heating materials, literature, or liquor.

**History:** This exemption was originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622D. In 1987, custom farmers were added to the exemption by amending 63-3603, definition of farming. In 1989, 63-3605A was added to include contract loggers in the production exemption. In 1990, logging was moved to a separate section and expanded to include persons who are not primarily engaged in logging. It was amended in 1991 in response to the Haener decision (Idaho Supreme Court) by adopting the integrated plant doctrine, exempting equipment used to fabricate or install production equipment, and adding safety equipment.

## **2.02 Production Exemption - Supplies *Idaho Code 63-3622D, 63-3622JJ***

**Description:** This feature of the production exemption exempts supplies used in the process of producing a product for resale. Production activities covered by this exemption are limited to manufacturing, processing, fabricating, farming, logging, and mining. The supplies must be primarily and directly used in the production activity to qualify. Also, the claiming entity must be primarily engaged in a qualifying activity for its production supplies to qualify. The only exception to this is logging, where any logging supplies qualify.

Certain specific inclusions to the production exemption for supplies exist. They include: repair parts, lubricants, hydraulic oil, coolants, chemicals, catalysts, safety supplies (except for logging), and, in the dairy industry, disinfectants used to clean cow udders or to clean pipes, vats, or other milking equipment. Fuel used in logging trucks is also exempt.

Certain specific exclusions from the production exemption for supplies exist. They include: supplies that are used in activities other than the actual manufacturing, mining, farming, or logging process; supplies used in research or development; supplies used in transportation activities; repair supplies, other than parts for production equipment; any tangible personal property that is or is intended to become a component of real property; supplies used to produce exempted gas, electricity, water, heating materials, literature, or liquor.

**History:** This exemption was originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(d); custom farmers were added to the production exemption in 1987 by amending 63-3603, definition of farming; contract loggers were added in 1989 by adding 63-3605A. In 1990, logging was moved to a separate section and expanded to allow the exemption to apply to persons who are not primarily engaged in logging. Amended in 1991 in response to the Haener decision (Idaho Supreme Court) by adopting the integrated plant doctrine, exempting supplies used to fabricate or install production equipment, and adding safety supplies (except for logging). Amended in 1996 to add all fuel used in logging trucks.

## **2.03 Irrigation Equipment and Supplies *Idaho Code 63-3622W***

**Description:** Exempts agricultural irrigation equipment and supplies, even if attached to real property, and even if purchased by a contractor for an agricultural irrigation project.

History: Originally enacted in 1975 as 63-3622(f).

**2.04 Pollution Control Equipment *Idaho Code 63-3622X***

Description: Exempts equipment required by regulatory agencies for air or water pollution control.

History: Originally enacted in 1977 as 63-3622(e). Amended in 1997 to add certain dry-cleaning equipment.

**2.05 Broadcast Equipment and Supplies *Idaho Code 63-3622S***

Description: Provides an exemption for equipment and supplies used to produce and broadcast radio and television programs.

History: It was originally enacted in 1975 as 63-3622(w) and was amended in 1987 to add aircraft to the exclusions from the exemption.

**2.06 Publishing Equipment and Supplies *Idaho Code 63-3622T***

Description: Provides an exemption for equipment and supplies used to publish advertising type newspapers that are sold or given away to the public, as long as the paper contains at least 10% editorial comment and advertising revenue is the publisher's primary source of income.

History: This exemption was originally enacted in 1979 as 63-3622(x). The only amendment in 1987 to this exemption was to add aircraft to exclusions from the exemption.

**2.07 Commercial Aircraft *Idaho Code 63-3622GG***

Description: Exempts aircraft purchased for commercial transport of passengers or freight.

History: Enacted in 1988. Amended in 1994 to add any aircraft that are for use outside Idaho.

**2.08 Railroad Rolling Stock and Remanufacturing *Idaho Code 63-3622CC; 63-3622DD***

Description: Provides an exemption for railroad rolling stock and for parts, equipment, and supplies used in the process of remanufacturing railroad rolling stock, whether or not the rolling stock is for resale. Rolling stock must have been used in interstate commerce at least three months prior to rebuild to qualify.

History: Enacted in 1986.

**2.09 Interstate Trucks *Idaho Code 63-3622R***

Description: Exempts trucks weighing over 26,000 pounds that are registered under the international registration plan (or similar prorata system) and trailers that are used in a fleet operating in interstate commerce. Provides a recapture of sales tax on vehicles that are part of a fleet that are not used at least 10% outside Idaho during the calendar year.

History: Enacted in 1989.

**2.10 Out-of-State Contracts *Idaho Code 63-3622B***

Description: Exempts goods purchased by contractors to install into real property in nontaxing states.

History: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(b), it was amended in 1993 to extend to non-Idaho contractors.

#### **2.11 Trade-in Value *Idaho Code 63-3613(b)2***

Description: Excludes from the taxable sales price any amounts allowed for merchandise traded in on other like goods.

History: Enacted in 1965. Amended in 1990 to include trade-downs and barters.

#### **2.12 Sale or Lease of Businesses or Business Assets *Idaho Code 63-3622K(b)(2-5)***

Description: Exempts sales of otherwise taxable merchandise, equipment, and supplies in cases where the entire business operation is undergoing transfer of ownership and the business itself will continue its operations. It also exempts sales of businesses that amount to change in the form of business ownership. It also exempts sales and leases of capital assets between closely related businesses, but only if the sales tax has previously been paid on the capital asset.

History: Originally enacted as 63-3622(l), it was amended in 1967 to add bulk sales and change in form of doing business by adopting a new definition section 63-3612A in 1967. Section 63-3612A was repealed and moved to 63-3622K in 1988, then amended in 1990 to add related business transfers and sales. Amended in 1996 to add leases of assets among family-owned businesses.

#### **2.13 Food Stamps/WIC *Idaho Code 63-3622EE; 63-3622FF***

Description: Exempts goods purchased with WIC checks and federal food stamps.

History: Mandated in 1987 by the federal government.

#### **2.14 Motor Vehicles Used Outside of Idaho *Idaho Code 63-3622R***

Description: Exempts vehicles under 26,000 pounds bought in Idaho for use outside Idaho. It also applies to trailers. (See 2.09 Interstate Trucks for vehicles over 26,000 pounds and trailers used in interstate commerce.)

History: Originally enacted as 63-3622(q) in 1965, it exempted vehicles sold in Idaho for use out-of-state. It was amended in 1989 to add weight limit.

#### **2.15 Common Carrier Purchases and Out-of-State Sales *Idaho Code 63-3622Q, 63-3622P***

Description: Exempts goods delivered to buyers outside Idaho (63-3622Q) and in-state purchases by common carriers for use outside Idaho if transported out of Idaho under a bill of lading (63-3622P).

History: Originally enacted as 63-3622(p) and 63-3622(o) in 1965.

#### **2.16 Donations of Real Property to Idaho Government *Idaho Code 63-3621(l)***

Description: Allows an exemption from use tax for goods that are donated to either the State of Idaho or to a nonprofit listed in 63-3622O, where the goods are incorporated into real property.

History: Enacted in 1991.

**2.17 Incidental Sales of Tangible Personal Property *Idaho Code 63-3609***

Description: Exempts goods sold incidentally when selling real property, such as a stove and refrigerator included with a home.

History: Enacted in 1985.

**2.18 Lodging, Eating, and Drinking Places *Idaho Code 63-3612***

Description: Allows these industries an exemption for nondepreciable goods that are consumed by customers, such as guest hand soap provided in a motel room.

History: Enacted in 1988.

**2.19 School Lunches and Senior Citizen Meals *Idaho Code 63-3622J***

Description: Exempts federal meals programs for youth and elderly.

History: School Lunch programs were exempted in 1965 as 63-3622(k). Amended in 1974 to add sale of meals to aging persons under the Older Americans Act Program.

**2.20 Drivers Education Automobiles *Idaho Code 63-3622R(d)***

Description: Exempts the value of motor vehicles that are temporarily donated to drivers education programs.

History: Enacted in 1995.

**2.21 Ski Lifts and Snowgrooming Equipment *Idaho Code 63-3622Y***

Description: Exempts the lifts, snowgroomers, and snowmaking equipment used by the owner of a ski area.

History: Enacted in 1995.

**2.21a Clean Rooms *Idaho Code 63-3622NN***

Description: Exempts any tangible personal property that is used in or becomes a part of a “clean room” used to manufacture semiconductors. Also includes property that is used to maintain a clean room.

History: Enacted in 1999.

**2.22 Motor Fuels *Idaho Code 63-3622C***

Description: Exempts motor fuels subject to motor fuels tax; exempts off-road fuels loaded in Idaho and used outside Idaho.

History: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(c). Exempted on road use of motor fuels; amended in 1986 to exempt locomotive fuels unless loaded and burned off in Idaho.

### **2.23 Heating Materials *Idaho Code 63-3622G***

Description: Exempts wood, coal, gas, and petroleum products used as a source of heat for either industrial or domestic purposes.

History: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(g).

### **2.24 Utility Sales *Idaho Code 63-3622F***

Description: Exempts sales of natural gas, electricity, and water delivered to consumers by means of wires, pipes, mains, or similar systems.

History: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(f).

### **2.25 Used Mobile Homes *Idaho Code 63-3622R***

Description: Exempts the sale of used manufactured homes from the sales tax.

History: Original 63-3622(q) amended in 1976 to exempt used manufactured homes.

### **2.26 Vending Machines and Amusement Devices *Idaho Code 63-3622H***

Description: Exempts coin-operated machines that vend a taxable product or service.

History: Enacted in 1990.

### **2.27 Prescriptions and Durable Medical Equipment *Idaho Code 63-3622N***

Description: Exempts most prescription medical items.

History: This exemption was originally enacted as 63-3622(q) in 1967 to exempt prescription drugs. It was amended in 1971 to add prescription oxygen and amended in 1976 to add prosthetics, limbs, wheelchairs, hearing aides, and crutches. It was amended in 1990 to add durable medical equipment, and numerous other prescription items. Amended in 1992 to clarify that dentures and other orthodontic appliances are taxable when purchased by the practitioner. Amended in 1998 to reverse the 1992 amendment, and provide that dental prostheses and other orthodontic appliances, except fillings, are exempt.

### **2.28 Funeral Caskets *Idaho Code 63-3622U***

Description: Exempts goods sold in conjunction with a funeral.

History: Originally enacted in 1977 as 63-3622(y).

### **2.29 Containers *Idaho Code 63-3622E***

Description: Exempts containers that are part of goods for sale, including returnable containers.

History: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(e).

### **2.30 Nonprofit Literature *Idaho Code 63-3622I***

Description: Exempts literature published and sold by 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations.

History: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(j), exempting only religious literature. Amended in 1989 to include literature of all 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations in response to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Texas Monthly vs. Bullock*. Amended in 1999 to include alternative forms, including audio-visual, magnetic, optical, and other machine-readable media.

### **2.31 Official Documents *Idaho Code 63-3622AA***

Description: Exempts sales of documents when the fee for the document is set by *Idaho Code*.

History: Originally enacted in 1984.

### **2.32 Precious Metal Bullion *Idaho Code 63-3622V***

Description: Exempts sales of precious metal bullion and coins.

History: Originally enacted in 1982 as 63-3622(z).

### **2.33 New Manufactured Homes or Modular Buildings *Idaho Code 63-3613(c)***

Description: Excludes 45% of the sales price of new manufactured homes and modular buildings from the taxable sales price.

History: Originally exempted 60% of the sales price of mobile homes when enacted in 1965. It was amended in 1976 to exempt 45% and add modular buildings (which were previously treated as real property improvements and taxed on materials as built).

### **2.34 Telecommunications Equipment *Idaho Code 63-3613(b), 63-3621(a)***

Description: Exempts from taxation the amount of discount or price reduction that is offered as an inducement to commence or continue telecommunications service.

History: Enacted in 1996.

### **2.35 Construction *Idaho Code 63-3609***

Description: Sales tax is paid on the cost of materials that are used in construction projects, but the labor component is generally not taxed. Mobile and manufactured homes are taxed on 55% of the sales price [*Idaho Code 63-3613(c)*] in order to give them equivalent treatment. SIC major groups 15, 16, and 17 are included in this category.

History: The original language of the sales tax defined a "sale" as any transaction involving the exchange of tangible personal property for a consideration (*Idaho Code 63-3612*). In the section of the Sales Tax Act defining a retail sale it is stated that "all persons engaged in constructing, altering, repairing or improving real estate are consumers of the material used by them; all sales to or use by such persons of tangible personal property are taxable

whether or not such persons intend resale of the improved property (*Idaho Code* 63-3609)."

### **2.36 Agricultural and Industrial Services**

Description: This category of services includes agricultural soil preparation, planting, cultivating, and harvesting; veterinary services; pet boarding and grooming; farm management; lawn and garden services; forestry service; and mining services. SIC major groups 01 through 14 are included in this category.

History: Originally excluded from definition of sales tax base.

### **2.37 Transportation Services *Idaho Code* 63-3613(b)7**

Description: Most charges for transportation of freight and passengers are exempt from the sales tax (*Idaho Code* 63-3613(b)7). Exceptions (i.e., taxable transportation charges) include transportation of manufactured homes by the dealer (*Idaho Code* 63-3613(b)7), the cost of transportation prior to the sale (*Idaho Code* 63-3613(a)3), and receipts from intrastate transportation of passengers or freight by air charter [*Idaho Code* 63-3612(j)]. SIC major groups 40 through 47 are included in this category.

History: Transportation services have generally been exempt since the enactment of sales tax in 1965. The exclusion for transportation of manufactured homes was added in 1986. Air charter transportation of freight and passengers was made taxable in 1988.

### **2.38 Communications**

Description: Subscriptions or charges for one-way and two-way transmissions of signals containing information (sound, images, data, etc.) are not taxed. This exemption consists mostly of local and long-distance telephone service and cable television. SIC major group 48 is included in this category.

History: Communications have been exempt since the enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

### **2.39 Repairs *Idaho Code* 63-3613(b)4**

Description: The labor charges associated with repairing or installing tangible personal property are generally not taxable as long as they are separately stated on the bill. SIC major groups 75 and 76 are included in this category.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

### **2.40 Professional Services**

Description: Legal, accounting, engineering, architectural, R&D, public relations, and management services fall within this category. SIC major groups 81 and 87 are included in this category.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

### **2.41 Business Services**



Description: Advertising, credit agencies, building maintenance, personnel agencies, computer programming and processing, computer repair, and security agencies are some of the major elements of this category. SIC major group 73 is this category.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

#### **2.42 Personal Services**

Description: Laundry and dry cleaning, barbers and beauticians, shoe repair, funeral services, tax return preparation, massage parlors, and escort services are among the elements of the personal services major group. SIC major group 72 is this category.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

#### **2.43 Health and Medical Services**

Description: Doctors, dentists, hospitals, and nursing home services are the principal elements of this category. SIC major group 80 is this category.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

#### **2.44 Social Services**

Description: Adult and child day care, counseling, job training, residential care, and adoption services are some of the principal elements of this category. SIC major group 83 is this category.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

#### **2.45 Educational Services**

Description: Elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, libraries, vocational schools, driving instruction, flight schools, and modeling schools are among the establishments covered by this category. SIC major group 82 is this category.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

#### **2.46 Lottery Tickets and Pari-Mutuel Betting *Idaho Code 67-7439***

Description: Exempts the sale and purchase of lottery tickets and pari-mutuel betting from the sales tax. Also exempts from sales tax any equipment used in lottery operations.

History: Enacted in 1988.

#### **2.47 Media Measurement Services *Idaho Code 63-3622LL***

Description: Exempts the sale and purchase of any television, radio, newspaper, or other media measurement service.

History: Enacted in 1997.

## **2.48 Miscellaneous Services**

Description: This includes all service industries not classified elsewhere. Includes freelance authors, lecturers, radio commentators, songwriters, weather forecasters, artists, consulting scientists, inventors, actuaries, and newspaper columnist. SIC major group 89 is in this category. This category also includes SIC industry group 495, sanitary services. Sewer and trash services are included in this industry group.

History: Exempt since enactment of the sales tax in 1965.

## **2.49 Educational Institution Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(a) and 33-5204***

Description: Exempts all purchases by nonprofit colleges, universities, primary and secondary schools. Excludes from exemption schools that primarily teach business, dancing, gymnastics, dramatics, music, cosmetology, writing, exercise, and "other special accomplishments."

History: This was originally enacted as 63-3622(s) in 1967 and amended in 1990 to add non-resident schools with Idaho facilities. It was amended in 1993 to add all non-resident schools not otherwise excluded. 33-5204 was added in 1999 to explicitly add charter schools to this exemption.

## **2.50 Hospital Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(a)***

Description: Exempts all purchases by nonprofit hospitals that are licensed by the state for the care of ill persons. Excludes from exemption nursing homes or "similar institutions."

History: Originally enacted as 63-3622(s) in 1967.

## **2.51 Health Entity Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(a)***

Description: Exempts all purchases by certain specified "health related entities." The list consists of: the Idaho Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Idaho Epilepsy League, Idaho Lung Association, March of Dimes, American Cancer Society, Mental Health Association, The ARC, The Children's Home Society of Idaho, American Heart Association, Idaho Ronald McDonald House, United Cerebral Palsy, Arthritis Foundation, Muscular Dystrophy Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Rocky Mountain Kidney Association, American Diabetes Association, Easter Seals, Idaho Community Action Agencies, Idaho Primary Care Association and its community health care centers, the Idaho Diabetes Youth Program, the Idaho Women's and Children's Alliance, and Special Olympics Idaho. It also includes the local or regional chapters or divisions of these entities.

History: Amended in 1980 to add first list of health related entities. Amended in 1986, 1990, 1999 and 2000 to expand the list.

## **2.52 Canal Company Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(a)***

Description: Exempts all purchases by canal companies. Canal companies are defined as nonprofit corporations whose sole purpose is operating and maintaining dams, reservoirs, canals, lateral and drainage ditches, pumps, and pumping plants.

History: Originally enacted in 1967 as 63-3622(s).



**2.53 Forest Protective Association Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(a)***

Description: Exempts all purchases by forest protective associations. Forest protective associations are associations that detect, prevent, and suppress forest or range fires. They include only those associations that contract with the State of Idaho pursuant to Chapter 1, Title 38, *Idaho Code*.

History: Enacted in 1979.

**2.54 Food Bank Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(b, c)***

Description: Exempts all purchases by food banks or soup kitchens. Includes the Idaho Food Bank Warehouse, Inc. by specific reference, and also includes any other nonprofit corporation or association "one of whose" primary purposes is the furnishing of food or food products to others without charge.

History: Enacted in 1991. Amended in 1998 to add "growing" to the list of activities that qualify for this exemption.

**2.55 Nonsale Clothier Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(d)***

Description: Exempts donations or sales of clothes to nonsale clothiers. Nonsale clothiers are defined as any nonprofit corporation or association "one of whose" primary purposes is the furnishing of clothes to others without charge.

History: Enacted in 1992.

**2.56 Centers for Independent Living *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(e)***

Description: Exempts sales to or purchases by centers for independent living. Centers for independent living are defined as private, non-profit, non-residential organizations where at least 51% of the governing board are individuals with disabilities.

History: Enacted in 1997.

**2.57 State of Idaho and Local Government Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622O(1)(f)***

Description: Exempts Idaho governmental agencies from paying sales tax on purchases.

History: Enacted in 1997; exemption was done by Tax Commission regulation from enactment of the sales tax to 1997.

**2.58 Ronald McDonald House Rooms *Idaho Code 63-3622O(5)***

Description: This exempts the renting of a place to sleep by the Ronald McDonald House.

History: Enacted in 1997.

**2.59 INEEL R&D Purchases *Idaho Code 63-3622BB***

Description: Exempts goods used for research and development at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL).

History: It was originally enacted in 1967 and exempted all federal research and development and nuclear fuel reprocessing under 63-3615. It was amended in 1969 to limit to INEEL only. It was recodified in 1985 as 63-3622BB and removed nuclear fuel reprocessing from the exemption.

#### **2.60 Motor Vehicle Purchases by Family Members *Idaho Code 63-3622K(c)***

Description: Exempts sales of motor vehicles between family members related within the second degree of consanguinity.

History: Section 63-3612A was amended in 1980 to add the sale of motor vehicles to family members. It was repealed and moved to 63-3622K in 1988.

#### **2.61 Sales by 4-H and FFA Clubs at Fairs *Idaho Code 63-3622K(b)7***

Description: Exempts sales of animals by any 4-H club or FFA club held in conjunction with a fair or the Western Idaho Spring Lamb Sale.

History: Enacted in 1979 by amending 63-3612A. Moved to 63-3622K in 1988.

#### **2.62 Sales by Non-Retailers (Yard and Occasional Sales) *Idaho Code 63-3622K(b)(1,6); 63-3622H***

Description: Exempts sales of items by individuals who are not retailers and who are not behaving as a retailer. Covers transactions such as occasional yard sales, occasional classified ad sales, etc. Motor vehicle sales are specifically excluded from this exemption.

History: Originally enacted as 63-3622(j, l) in 1965.

#### **2.63 Sales by Indian Tribes on Reservations *Idaho Code 63-3622Z***

Description: Exempts sales by Indian Tribal Enterprises from sales and use tax. This exemption allows a tribal enterprise to make sales to both Indians and non-Indians without collecting sales tax. Further, it provides that no use tax applies to the purchase even if the non-Indian removes the goods from the reservation.

History: Originally enacted as 63-3622(aa) in 1984; exempted sales of tangible personal property by tribes within reservation boundaries; amended in 1987 to include sales of services and to define reservation.

#### **2.64 Sales of Meals by Churches to Members *Idaho Code 63-3622J***

Description: Exempts meals sold at church functions to members of the congregation.

History: Originally enacted as 63-3622(k) in 1965.

#### **2.65 Sales by Outfitters and Guides *Idaho Code 63-3613(b)9***

Description: Allows outfitters to exclude from the taxable amount charged to their customers the federal fees imposed on outfitters for the right to use recreational sites.



History: Enacted in 1990. Amended in 1994 to eliminate the provision that the federal fees must be for the purpose of managing the land or water upon which the outfitting occurs.

**2.66 Sales Through Vending Machines *Idaho Code 63-3613(e)***

Description: Allows retailers selling products through vending machines for \$1.00 or less to pay tax on 117% of their acquisition cost of the products rather than on the retail sales price.

History: Enacted in 1977.

**2.67 Auto Manufacturer Rebates *Idaho Code 63-3613(b)8***

Description: Allows dealers to deduct the amount of a rebate given to the buyer, by the motor vehicle manufacturer, from the taxable sales price of the vehicle.

History: Enacted in 1990.

**2.68 Incidental Sales of Churches *Idaho Code 63-3622KK***

Description: Exempts sales by churches that do not regularly compete with private enterprise.

History: Enacted in 1990.

**2.69 Federal Excise Tax Imposed at Retail Level *Idaho Code 63-3613(b)5***

Description: Excludes retail level federal excise taxes from the taxable sales price.

History: Originally enacted in 1965.

**2.70 Federal Constitutional Prohibitions *Idaho Code 63-3622A***

Description: State cannot tax goods when prohibited by the U.S. Constitution.

History: Originally enacted in 1965 as 63-3622(a).

**2.71 Other Federal and State Statutory Prohibitions**

Description: Exemptions granted from state sales tax by other state statutes and by federal statutes, such as the American Red Cross, Amtrak, Credit Unions, Emergency 911, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Foreign Diplomats, Idaho Health Facility Authority, Idaho Housing Authority, Idaho Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association, Idaho Onion Commission, Idaho Potato Commission, Idaho Turnpike Authority, Idaho Wheat Commission, Jr. College Dormitory Housing Authority, Production Credit Association, and Regional Airport Authority.

History: Varies by statute.

**CROSS REFERENCE TABLE**  
**In General Fund Revenue Book Order**

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Idaho Code</b>
1.01	Investment Tax Credit	63-3029B
1.02	Other States Tax Credit	63-3029
1.03	Elderly Dependent Credit	63-3025D
1.04	Youth & Rehabilitation Credit	63-3029C
1.05	Schools, Libraries, and Museums Credit	63-3029A
1.06	Grocery Credit	63-3024A
1.07	Recycling Equipment Credit	63-3029D
1.08	Technological Equipment Deduction	63-3022J
1.09	Long-term Care Insurance	63-3022P
1.10	Alternative Energy Devices Deduction	63-3022C
1.11	Insulation Deduction	63-3022B
1.12	Workers' Comp. Premium Deduction	63-3022(p)
1.13	Child Care Deduction	63-3022D
1.14	College Savings Deduction	63-3022(o)
1.15	Health Insurance Deduction	63-3022O
1.16	Elderly & Developmentally Disabled Deduction	63-3022E
1.17	Adoption Expense Deduction	63-3022I
1.18	Medical Savings Account Deduction	63-3022 41-53xx
1.19	New Employees Credit Deduction	63-3029F
1.20	Riparian Land Improvements	63-3024B
1.20a	Broadband Investment Credit	63-3029I
1.20b	County Incentive Investment Tax Credit	63-3029J
1.20c	Research Activity Credit	63-3029G
1.21	Capital Gains Exclusion	63-3022H
1.22	Government Interest Exclusion	63-3022(a)
1.23	Social Security Exclusion	63-3022(o)
1.24	Railroad Retirement Exclusion	63-3022(o)
1.25	Retirement Benefit Exclusion	63-3022A
1.26	Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion	67-7439
1.27	Indian Earnings on Reservation Exclusion	Idaho Income Tax Regulation 30
1.28	World War II Reparations Exclusion	63-3022G
1.29	Marriage Penalty Deduction	63-3022N
2.01	Production Exemption - Equipment	63-3622D 63-3622JJ
2.02	Production Exemption - Supplies	63-3622D 63-3622JJ
2.03	Irrigation Equipment & Supplies	63-3622W
2.04	Pollution Control Equipment	63-3622X
2.05	Broadcast Equipment & Supplies	63-3622S
2.06	Publishing Equipment and Supplies	63-3622T
2.07	Commercial Aircraft	63-3622GG

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Idaho Code</b>
2.08	Railroad Rolling Stock & Remanufacturing	63-3622CC 63-3622DD
2.09	Interstate Trucks	63-3622R
2.10	Out-of-State Contracts	63-3622B
2.11	Trade-in Value	63-3613(b)2
2.12	Sales of Businesses or Business Assets	63-3622K(b)(2-5)
2.13	Food Stamps/WIC	63-3622EE 63-3622FF
2.14	Motor Vehicles Used Outside of Idaho	63-3622R
2.15	Common Carrier Purchases & Out-of-State Sales	63-3622Q 63-3622P
2.16	Donation of Real Property to Idaho Government	63-3621(l)
2.17	Incidental Sales of Tangible Personal Property	63-3609
2.18	Lodging, Eating, & Drinking Places	63-3612
2.19	School Lunches & Senior Citizens Meals	63-3622J
2.20	Drivers Education Automobiles	63-3622R(d)
2.21	Ski Lifts and Snowgrooming Equipment	63-3622Y
2.21a	Clean Rooms	63-3622NN
2.22	Motor Fuels	63-3622C
2.23	Heating Materials	63-3622G
2.24	Utility Sales	63-3622F
2.25	Used Mobile Homes	63-3622R
2.26	Vending Machines & Amusement Devices	63-3622II
2.27	Prescriptions and Durable Medical Equipment	63-3622N
2.28	Funeral Caskets	63-3622U
2.29	Containers	63-3622E
2.30	Nonprofit Literature	63-3622I
2.31	Official Documents	63-3622AA
2.32	Precious Metal Bullion	63-3622V
2.33	New Manufactured Homes or Modular Buildings	63-3613(c)
2.34	Telecommunications Equipment	63-3613(b) 63-3621(a)
2.35	Construction	63-3609
2.36	Agricultural & Industrial Services	
2.37	Transportation Services	63-3613(b)7
2.38	Communications	
2.39	Repairs	63-3613(b)4
2.40	Professional Services	
2.41	Business Services	
2.42	Personal Services	
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2.44	Social Services	
2.45	Educational Services	
2.46	Lottery Tickets and Pari-Mutuel Betting	67-7439
2.47	Media Measurement Services	63-3622LL
2.48	Miscellaneous Services	

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Idaho Code</b>
2.49	Educational Institution Purchases	63-3622O(a), 33-5204
2.50	Hospital Purchases	63-3622O(b)
2.51	Health Entity Purchases	63-3622O(c)
2.52	Canal Company Purchases	63-3622O(d)
2.53	Forest Protective Association Purchases	63-3622O(e)
2.54	Food Bank Purchases	63-3622O(f)
2.55	Nonsale Clothier Purchases	63-3622O(g, h)
2.56	Centers for Independent Living	63-3622O(1)(e)
2.57	State of Idaho and Local Government Purchases	63-3622O(1)(f)
2.58	Ronald McDonald House Rooms	63-3622O(5)
2.59	INEEL R&D Purchases	63-3622BB
2.60	Motor Vehicle Purchases by Family Members	63-3622K(c)
2.61	Sales by 4-H & FFA Clubs at Fairs	63-3622K(b)7
2.62	Sales by Non-Retailers (Yard & Occasional Sales)	63-3622K(b)(1,6) 63-3622H
2.63	Sales by Indian Tribes on Reservations	63-3622Z
2.64	Sales of Meals by Churches to Members	63-3622J
2.65	Sales by Outfitters & Guides	63-3613(b)9
2.66	Sales Through Vending Machines	63-3613(e)
2.67	Auto Manufacturer Rebates	63-3613(b)8
2.68	Incidental Sales of Churches	63-3622KK
2.69	Federal Excise Tax Imposed at Retail Level	63-3613(b)5
2.70	Federal Constitutional Prohibitions	63-3622A
2.71	Other Federal & State Statutory Prohibitions	various

**CROSS REFERENCE TABLE**  
**In Idaho Code Order**

<b>Idaho Code</b>		<b>Title</b>
Idaho Income Tax Regulation 30	1.27	Indian Earnings on Reservation Exclusion
33-5204	2.49	Educational Institution Purchases
41-53xx	1.18	Medical Savings Account Deduction
63-3022(l)	1.23	Social Security Exclusion
	1.24	Railroad Retirement Exclusion
63-3022(m)	1.12	Workers' Comp. Premium Deduction
63-3022(o)	1.14	College Savings Deduction
63-3022(r)-(t)	1.18	Medical Savings Account Deduction
63-3022A	1.25	Retirement Benefit Exclusion
63-3022B	1.11	Insulation Deduction
63-3022C	1.10	Alternative Energy Device Deduction
63-3022D	1.13	Child Care Deduction
63-3022E	1.16	Elderly & Developmentally Disabled Deduction
63-3022G	1.28	World War II Reparations Exclusion
63-3022H	1.21	Capital Gains Exclusion
63-3022I	1.17	Adoption Expense Deduction
63-3022J	1.08	Technological Equipment Deduction
63-3022K	1.18	Medical Savings Account
63-3022M	1.22	Government Interest Exclusion
63-3022N	1.29	Marriage Penalty Deduction
63-3022O	1.15	Health Insurance Deduction
63-3022P	1.09	Long-Term Care Insurance
63-3024A	1.06	Grocery Credit
63-3024B	1.20	Riparian Land Improvement
63-3025D	1.03	Elderly and Developmentally Disabled Dependent Credit
63-3029	1.02	Other States Tax Credit
63-3029A	1.05	Schools, Libraries, and Museums Credit
63-3029B	1.01	Investment Tax Credit
63-3029C	1.04	Youth & Rehabilitation Credit
63-3029D	1.07	Recycling Equipment Credit
63-3029F	1.19	New Employees Credit Deduction
63-3029G	1.20c	Research Activity Credit
63-3029I	1.20a	Broadband Investment Credit
63-3029J	1.20b	County Incentive Investment Tax Credit
63-3609	2.17	Incidental Sales of Tangible Personal Property
	2.35	Construction
63-3612	2.18	Lodging, Eating, & Drinking Places
63-3613(b)2	2.11	Trade-in Value
63-3613(b)4	2.39	Repairs
63-3613(b)5	2.69	Federal Excise Tax Imposed at Retail Level
63-3613(b)7	2.37	Transportation Services
63-3613(b)8	2.67	Auto Manufacturer Rebates
63-3613(b)9	2.65	Sales by Outfitters & Guides
63-3613(c)	2.33	New Manufactured Homes or Modular Buildings
63-3613(e)	2.66	Sales Through Vending Machines

Idaho Code		Title
63-3621	2.16	Donations of Real Property to Idaho Government
63-3622A	2.70	Federal Constitutional Prohibitions
63-3622AA	2.31	Official Documents
63-3622B	2.10	Out-of-State Contracts
63-3622BB	2.59	INEEL R&D Purchases
63-3622C	2.22	Motor Fuels
63-3622CC	2.08	Railroad Rolling Stock & Remanufacturing
63-3622D	2.01 2.02	Production Exemption - Equipment Production Exemption - Supplies
63-3622DD	2.08	Railroad Rolling Stock & Remanufacturing
63-3622E	2.29	Containers
63-3622EE	2.13	Food Stamps/WIC
63-3622F	2.24	Utility Sales
63-3622FF	2.13	Food Stamps/WIC
63-3622G	2.23	Heating Materials
63-3622GG	2.07	Commercial Aircraft
63-3622H	2.62	Sales by Non-Retailers (Yard & Occasional Sales)
63-3622I	2.30	Nonprofit Literature
63-3622II	2.26	Vending Machines & Amusement Devices
63-3622J	2.19 2.64	School Lunches & Senior Citizens Meals Sales of Meals by Churches to Members
63-3622JJ	2.01	Production Exemption - Equipment
63-3622K(b)(1,6)	2.62	Sales by Non-Retailers (Yard & Occasional Sales)
63-3622K(b)(2-5)	2.12	Sale or Lease of Businesses or Business Assets
63-3622K(b)7	2.61	Sales by 4-H & FFA Clubs at Fairs
63-3622K(c)	2.60	Motor Vehicle Purchases by Family Members
63-3622KK	2.68	Incidental Sales of Churches
63-3622LL	2.47	Media Measurement Services
63-3622N	2.27	Prescriptions and Durable Medical Equipment
63-3622NN	2.21a	Clean Rooms
63-3622O(1)(a)	2.49	Educational Institution Purchases
63-3622O(1)(a)	2.50	Hospital Purchases
63-3622O(1)(a)	2.51	Health Entity Purchases
63-3622O(1)(a)	2.52	Canal Company Purchases
63-3622O(1)(a)	2.53	Forest Protective Association Purchases
63-3622O(1)(b, c)	2.54	Food Bank Purchases
63-3622O(1)(d)	2.55	Nonsale Clothier Purchases
63-3622O(1)(e)	2.56	Centers for Independent Living
63-3622O(1)(f)	2.57	State of Idaho and Local Government Purchases
63-3622O(5)	2.58	Ronald McDonald House Rooms
63-3622P	2.15	Common Carrier Purchases and Out-of-State Sales
63-3622Q	2.15	Common Carrier Purchases and Out-of-State Sales
63-3622R	2.09 2.14 2.25	Interstate Trucks Motor Vehicles Used Outside of Idaho Used Mobile Homes
63-3622S	2.05	Broadcast Equipment & Supplies
63-3622T	2.06	Publishing Equipment and Supplies
63-3622U	2.28	Funeral Caskets
63-3622V	2.32	Precious Metal Bullion

Idaho Code		Title
63-3622W	2.03	Irrigation Equipment & Supplies
63-3622X	2.04	Pollution Control Equipment
63-3622Y	2.21	Ski Lifts & Snowgrooming Equipmnet
63-3622Z	2.63	Sales by Indian Tribes on Reservations
67-7439	1.26	Idaho Lottery Winnings Exclusion
	2.46	Lottery Tickets and Pari-Mutuel Betting